A LIGHT TO LILIE:

BEING

An easie METHOD for the better teaching and learning of the grounds of the Latine Tongue.

By *Iohn Danes* of MALDON,

The second Edition *newly corrected and enlarged.*

LONDON,
Printed for *W. H.* and are to be sold without *Newgate.* 1643.

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TO THE MOST HIGH AND EXCELLENT CHARLES, PRINCE OF GREAT BRITAINE.

Most Gracious Prince,

NOt any desire of affecting novelty in point of learning, nor conceit of sufficiency in my selfe, to present this learned Age with any thing worthy their judicious view, hath given life to my attempt, either in undertaking this Worke, or presenting it to your Princely Eye. But being long since perswaded to this toilesome imployment, by one*, whose thoughts are wholly set upon what may advance good literature, and whose best abilities are alway ready to direct in what may tend to that end; I undertooke the taske, needfull I conceive, God grant as beneficiall as painfull: Which, by such continuall encouragement and furtherance, being finished, hath for some time stucke

D. Barkham

in the passage, expecting some faire opportunity to bring it forth: which now seeming to offer it selfe under the influence of so glorious a rising Planet, I most humbly throw my selfe and it downe at your Highnesse feet, and shall thinke the houre of my birth happy, and the time of my life spent to purpose, If I may be any meanes, to facilitate that glorious way, into which Your Highnesse, under the conduct of your owne excellently learned Pilot, for your private and our publicke happinesse, is now to enter. The Prince of the Kings of the earth give such successe to Your Princely beginning and proceedings, as that you may paralell Your blessed Grandfather, and most pious Father, in wisedome, honour, and favour with God and men; and may continue to Posterity, their Current of abounding blessings on Church and State, and may be replenished with glory in Heaven, as You are (and ever more and more may you be) with highest honour on earth.

Your Highnesse

most humbly devoted,

JOHN DANES.

To the understanding READER.

Quanto eris melior Grammaticus, tanto pejor Dialecticus & Theologus; said one, * whose name expressed his acuteneſſe, to his Scholar the learned *Ludovicus Vives*, b *Vox bove digna*, a ſpeech as ſottiſh as falſe: unleſſe perhaps that Prieſt may goe for a good Divine, who baptiſed a child, *In nomine Patria, & Filia, & Spiritua Sancta. Theologus ſine Grammatica*, as *Eraſmus* frumped ſome of his time. I could wiſh that this our age were not too fertile of ſuch Dullards. Whence elſe is it that the Art is ſo neglected and contemned, that they only are thought to be of that Profeſſion, whoſe meanneſſe of parts will not permit to aſpire to higher function, either Sacred or Civill? A ſhallow conceit. That c Worthy, in his time unmatchable for all kind of learning, was of another mind, who ſaid, *Proclivius eſt vel in triplici jure Decoris nomen, quam ſemel boni Grammatici titulum promeruiſſe*. And d *Quintilian*, *Interiora velut ſacra hujus adeuntibus, apparebit multa rerum ſubtilitas, quæ non modo acuere ingenia puerilia, ſed exercere altiſſimam quoq; eruditionem ac ſcientiã poſſit*. Hence is it, that the beſt wits and greateſt perſonages have thought it no diſparagement to imploy themſelves in theſe ſtudies. Witneſſe thoſe two Roman Worthies e *M. Terentius Varro*, who is confeſſed of all to be *Romanorum doctiſſimus*; and *Julius Cæſar*, the firſt Roman Emperour: both which living in thoſe times wherein the Latine tongue was come to the higheſt pitch, wrote books *De Analogia*. Yea, f *Suetonius* tells us, *Cura artis Grammaticæ increvit, ut ne clariſſimi quidem viri abſtinuerint, quo minus & ipſi aliquid de ea ſcriberent*. To leave thoſe, and to come to later times, what ſhall we ſay of *Eraſmus*, *Politian*, *Camerarius*, *Melanchthon*, both the *Scaligers*, and many others, the Ornaments of the Time and Countries wherein they lived? Memorable is that example of *Ptolomeus Philadelphus*, the wiſeſt and moſt learned of the kings of Egypt, who both highly honoured the Profeſſors of this Art, and himſelfe wrote Ζαθμικα Ομηρικα. The like is reported of two famous Princes of later times, *Charles*, ſirnamed the Great, who wrote a Grammer for the benefit of his Subjects in their mother tongue; and King *Henry* the eighth, who, that youth might attaine the rudiments of the Latine tongue with more facility than in former times, cauſed a more compendious

Grammer

* Iohannes Dullardus.
b Ludovicus Vives, l. 2. de cauſis corruptarum artium.
c Eraſmus.
d Quintil. l. 1. c. 4.
e Seneca de conſolatione ad Helviam, & Quintil. l. 10. c. 1.
f Suetonius in libro de illuſtribus Grammaticis.

Grammer to be composed. Wherein his Princely care hath been so usefull and successefull, as that my care and endeavour hath been to alter nothing therein, further then Method, Perspicuity, and Truth it selfe shall give countenance thereto: and what I have done I shall at all times be ready to render an account thereof, most willingly submitting my selfe to better judgements. In the meane time, I thinke it not amisse to give the Reader a reason of some things herein; the rest will answer for themselves, or else the *Scholion* shall.

In the declining of Nounes Substantives, I omit the Article, except in the Nominative case, to shew the Gender, being in the other cases of no use. g In stead thereof it shall be profitable for the Scholar to joyne to the examples of every Declension a fit Adjective, first of the same ending with it; as, *musa jucunda, dominus justus, regnum amplum, lapis grandis*; and afterward when they have learned the declining of Adjectives, to joyne to each example an Adjective of a different ending; as *musa dulcis, Poeta doctus*, &c. The ancienteft Grammarians, as, *Varro*, and others, who wrote when the tongue was vulgar, used the Articles in every case (but not naming the cases themselves) whereby they expressed both case and gender; as, *hac musa, hujus musæ*, &c. Grammarians of after times added the names of Cases to the Articles; as *Nominativo hac musa, Genitivo hujus musæ*, &c. The naming of the Cases without the Article seemeth to mee the easiest, and best way for children; wherein I am not alone, but have followed the judgement and practice of some of the learnedst h Grammarians.

g The Latines have no Article, as have the Greekes: for *hac musa* is not the same that ἡ μοῦσα but *dum ἡ μοῦσα*

h *Alvar. Z. Scaliger, Vossius.*

In the Pronounes I omit their division into Primitives and Derivatives, Demonstratives and Relatives, as somewhat obscure to young beginners. Neither doe I divide Pronounes into severall Declensions, because I finde no such division in any of the ancient Grammarians besides *Priscian*.

As also for that excepting *ego, tu, sui, hic*, and *qui*, the rest are declined like Adjectives; as, *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*, like *bonus*; *ille, ipse, iste, is*, like *solus*; saving that *ille, iste*, and *is*, make their Neuter singular in *d*, not *m*, like *alius*; *nostras* and *vestras* like *felix*.

In reciting the kinds of Verbs Personalls, I leave out a Verb Common, as not being a distinct kind from a Verb Deponent. And therefore most of our learnedst late Grammarians wholly omit. And even they who name it, do withall give this caution, that

...e use of such Verbs in the Passive signification is to be ...stained from. Yea, *Gellius* himselfe, though addicted enough to the use of old words and phrases, speaking of Verbs Common, saith: *Sunt autem Verba hæc omnia ex altera parte infinita, & an dicta sint in eam quoque partem quæri solet.* i *Gellius l. 15. c. 13.*

I make but foure Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, Subjunctive and Infinitive; for that the Optative and Potentiall are the same with the Subjunctive, differing onely in manner of signifying: so that the same word implying wishing is called the Optative Mood; signifying a power, duty, or desire, the Potentiall: having a Conjunction joyned with it, the Subjunctive. And howbeit Moods have their Name, from adding to the signification of the Verb, the manner of signifying; yet doubtlesse it is requisite that there be a difference in the voyce also, otherwise there will be many more Moods then six. For why may we not by like reason adde to the Indicative an Interrogative Mood, to the Imperative a Deprecative, Permissive, Hortative, and Suppositive? by all which names it is called by Grammarians, from the different manner of signifying. Yea, the truth is, if we divide Moods, according to the manner of signifying, without change of termination, there will be as many Moods as there be affections of the minde, by which we are induced to speake. So that in regard of Conjugation and declining, there are onely foure Moods, in respect of manner of signifying, many more. I choose to call this Mood the Subjunctive, rather then either Optative or Potentiall, because the Subjunctive is far more used, and it is usuall for things to have their denomination from the chiefe and principall; hence is the first Mood called the Indicative rather then Interrogative, and the second Mood the Imperative though it be used also in exhorting, intreating, and the like.

Also though Passives and Deponents have not properly any Preter perfect or Preterpluperfect tense in any Mood, nor Future, but in the Indicative; as appeareth by the varying of their Gender, which agrees not to a Verbe: yet in as much as these periphrasticall Tenses, compounded of a Participle and *Sum*, have the signification of proper Tenses, and are of use, especially in Deponents, (as *agrum hunc mercatus sum*, I have bought this field;) as also because I finde them retained by the best Grammarians, I thought it not fit herein to vary from the received Grammar. *Terentius Heautont. &c. 1. sc. 1.*

Furthermore, I have onely set downe the definitions of Adverbs,

verbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections, with the naming of two or three kinds of most use; both because I have found them by experience a distraction to children, as also because I shall handle them more largely in the *Scholion*.

In layng downe the Rules to know the Genders of Nounes Substantives, I have omitted the *Three speciall Rules* which teach to know the Gender by the Accent, as a thing too difficult for children: and in stead thereof, in the first, second, fourth, and fifth Declensions, I shew the Gender by the Declension it selfe, and in the third by the ending of the word, which cannot but be acknowledged to be the easiest and certainest way.

In the Syntaxe I have joyned the English and Latine Rules together; the English more fully, that children may the better understand them; the Latine as briefly as I could conveniently, for the ease of memory; yet so as they carry with them the sense of the Rule. And because many desire to have the Rules very short, I have, in so many as well I could, given the sense of the Rule in a word or two in the margent. These Rules I have fitted, as with proper examples making good the Rule, so for the most part with choice sentences out of approved Authors, and in most Rules but one example for brevity sake. Such construction as is seldome used, and not for children to imitate, I omit here, as fitter matter for the *Scholion*: as for example, *Dignus* and *Indignus* with a Genitive case; *Potior*, *Utor*, and *Careo*, with an Accusative, and many others of the like sort.

The Rules of Accent I referre wholly to the *Scholion*, because they are of small, if any use to children. If any be offended hereat, as for omitting a thing necessary, let him reade *Scaliger*, who speaking Accents, concludes thus, k *Quare sapienter à posteris factum est, qui præterquam in quibusdam patrij sermonis, ut in exclamationibus, indignationibus, interrogationibus, nullum hujus puerili servitii jugum ferre voluerunt.*

k Scaliger de caus. L. Lat. l. 2. c. 58.

A LIGHT TO LILIE

In Speech be these eight Parts following:

Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, declined. Adverbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection, undeclined.

The eight parts of Speech.

Of a NOVNE.

A Noune. What it is.

A Noune is a word declined with Case, signifying a thing without time, as *manus* an hand, *magnus* great.

Two sorts of Nounes.

Of Nounes some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives.

A Noune Substantive what it is.

A Noune Substantive is that standeth by himselfe and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification, as *Homo*, a man: *How it is declined.*

and it is declined sixe wayes with one Article, as *Hic Magister*, a master; or else with two at the most, as *Hic & hæc parens*, a father or mother.

The signes of a Noune Substantive in the English.

A Noune Substantive hath usually before it in the English, *or the*, to which you cannot put this

word *man* or *thing*, because it selfe is a name of thing.

Two kinds of Noune Substantives.

A Noune Substantive is either Proper or Common; a Noune Substantive Proper is the proper name of a thing; as *Carolus*, Charles; *Anglia*, England. A Noune Substantive Common is common to all of the same kinde; as, *homo* is a common name to all men.

A Noune Adjective. What it is. How it is declined.

A Noune Adjective is that cannot stand by himselfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word; as, *Bonus*, good; *pulcher*, faire. And it is declined either with three terminations; as, *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; or else with three Articles; as, *hic*, *hæc*, & *hoc felix*, happy; *hic* & *hæc levis*, & *hoc leve*, light.

Signes of an Adjective in the English.

Such Nounes are Adjectives to which this word *man* or *thing* may be joyned.

Numbers of Nounes.

2 Numbers.

IN Nounes be two numbers, the singular and the plurall. The singular number speaketh but of one; as *lapis*, a stone. The plurall number speaketh of more than one; as *lapides*, stones.

Cases of Nounes.

Cases. What a Case is.

A Case is the following of a word into divers endings in the declining thereof.

6 Cases.

Nounes be declined with sixe Cases singularly and plurally; the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

The Nominative case.

The Nominative Case *commeth before the Verb.*

Genitive.

The Genitive Case is known by this token *of.*

Dative.

The Dative Case is knowne by this token *to.*

The

The Accusative Case *followeth the Verbe.* Accusative.

The Vocative Case is knowne *by calling or speaking to.* Vocative.

The Ablative Case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case. Ablative.

Genders of Nounes. Genders.

A Gender is the difference of words according to their sexe. What a Gender is.

Genders of Nounes be seven, the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull and the Epicene. 7 Genders.

The Masculine gender is declined with this article *hic*; as *hic vir*, a man. Masculine.

The Feminine gender is declined with this article *hæc*; as *hæc mulier*, a woman. Feminine.

The Neuter gender is declined with this article *hoc*; as *hoc saxum*, a stone. Neuter.

The Common of two is declined with *hic* and *hæc*; as, *hic & hæc parens*, a father or mother. Common of two.

The Common of three is declined with *hic, hæc,* and *hoc*; as *hic, hæc, & hoc felix*, happy. Common of three.

The Doubtfull gender is declined with *hic* or *hæc*; as *hic vel hæc dies*, a day. Doubtfull.

The Epicene gender is declined with one article, under which both kinds be signified; as *hic passer*, a sparrow: *hæc aquila*, an eagle, both he and she. Epicene.

An Article is a signe to know the gender by in declining. What an Article is.

The Declension of Nounes. Declensions.

A Declension is the varying of the first ending of a word into divers other endings called cases. What a Declension is.

5. Declensions. There be five Declensions of Nounes:

1. Declens. The first is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *æ*. The Accusative in *am*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *a*.

The Nominative plurall in *æ*. The Genitive in *arum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *as*. The Vocative in *æ*. The Ablative in *is*.

Musa jucunda, Mensa nitida. Poeta docus, doctior, doctissimus.

Singulariter: *Nomin. hæc* musa. *Genitivo* musæ. *Dativo* musæ. *Accusat.* musam. *Vocativo ô* musa. *Ablativo à* musâ.

Pluraliter: *Nominativo* musæ. *Genit.* musarum. *Dativo* musis. *Accusativo* musas. *Vocativo ô* musæ. *Ablativo à* musis.

2 Declens. The second is when the Gen. case sing. endeth in *i*. The Dative in *o*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative. The Ablative in *o*.

The Nominative plurall in *i*. The Genitive in *orũ*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*. The Vocative in *i*. The Ablative in *is*.

Magister eruditus. Vir bonus, fortis, fortior, fortissimus.

Singulariter: *Nom. hic* magister. *Genitivo* magistri. *Dativo* magistro. *Accus.* magistrum. *Vocat. ô* magister. *Ablat. à* magistro.

Pluraliter: *Nominat.* magistri. *Gen.* magistrorum. *Dativo* magistris. *Accusat.* magistros. *Vocat. ô* magistri. *Ablat. à* magistris.

An Exception. Here is to be noted that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*; as, Nominativo *hic Dominus*, Vocativo *ô Domine*. Except *Deus* that maketh *ô Deus*, and *filius ô fili*.

Singu-

Singulariter	*Nom. hic* dominus	Pluraliter	*Nominat.* domini	Dominus justus.
	Genitivo domini		*Genit.* dominorum	Servus sedulus, fidelis, fidelior, fidelissimus.
	Dativo domino		*Dativo* dominis	
	Accus. dominum		*Accus.* dominos	
	Vocat. ô domine		*Voc. ô* domini	
	Ablat. à domino		*Ablat. à* dominis	

When the Nominative endeth in *ius*, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in *i*; as, Nominativo *hic Georgius*, Vocativo *ô Georgi*. *An Exception.*

Note also that all Nounes of the Neuter gender, of what Declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in *a*; as, *Note.*

Singulariter	*Nom. hoc* regnum	Pluraliter	*Nom.* regna	Regnum amplum. Ingenium eximium, acre, acrius, acerrimum.
	Genitivo regni		*Gen.* regnorum	
	Dativo regno		*Dativo* regnis	
	Accus. regnum		*Accus.* regna	
	Voc. ô regnum		*Voc. ô* regna	
	Ablat. à regno		*Ablat. à* regnis	

3. Declens.

The third is when the Genitive case singular endeth in *is*.
The Dative in *i*.
The Accusative in *em*, and sometime in *im*, and sometime in both.
The Vocative like the Nominative.
The Ablative in *e*, and sometime in *i*, and sometime in both.

The Nominative plurall in *es*.
The Genitive in *um*, and sometime in *ium*.
The Dative in *ibus*.
The Accusative in *es*.
The Vocative in *es*
The Ablative in *ibus*.

Lapis grandis.
Oratio venusta.

Singulariter
Nom. hic lapis.
Genitivo lapidis.
Dativo lapidi.
Accus. lapidem.
Vocat. ô lapis.
Ablat. à lapide.

Pluraliter
Nominat. lapides.
Genit. lapidum.
Dativo lapidibus.
Accus. lapides.
Voc. ô lapides.
Ablat. à lapidibus.

Tempus velox.
Flumen lapidum.

Singulariter
Nom. hoc tempus.
Genit. temporis.
Dativo tempori.
Accus. tempus.
Vocat. ô tempus.
Ablat. à tempore.

Pluraliter
Nominat. tempora.
Gen. temporum.
Dativo temporibus.
Accusat. tempora.
Vocat. ô tempora.
Abl. à temporibus.

Singulariter
Nom. hic et hæc parens.
Genitivo parentis.
Dativo parenti.
Accusat. parentem.
Vocativo ô parens.
Ablativo à parente.

Pluraliter
Nom parentes.
Genit. parentum.
Dat. parentibus.
Accus. parentes.
Vocat. ô parentes.
Abl. à parentibus.

4. Declension.

The fourth is when the Genitive case singular endeth in *us*.
The Dative in *ui*.
The Accusative in *um*.
The Vocative like the Nominative.
The Ablative in *u*.

The Nominative plurall in *us*.
The Genitive in *uum*.
The Dative in *ibus*.
The Accusative in *us*.
The Vocative in *us*.
The Ablative in *ibus*.

Fructus maturus.
Anus delirans.

Singulariter
Nom. hic fructus.
Genitivo fructus.
Dativo fructui.
Accus. fructum.
Voc. ô fructus.
Ablat. à fructu.

Pluraliter
Nom. fructus.
Gen. fructuum.
Dativo fructibus.
Accus. fructus.
Voc. ô fructus.
Ablat. à fructibus.

The

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *ei*.
The Accusative in *em*.
The Vocative like the Nominative.
The Ablative in *e*.

The Nominative plurall in *es*.
The Genitive in *erum*
The Dative in *ebus*.
The Accusative in *es*.
The Vocative in *es*.
The Ablative in *ebus*.

5. Declension.

Singulariter
Nomin. hæc res.
Genitivo rei.
Dativo rei.
Accusativo rem.
Vocativo ô res.
Ablativo à re.

Pluraliter
Nominativo res.
Genitivo rerum.
Dativo rebus.
Accusativo res.
Vocativo ô res.
Ablativo à rebus.

Res ardua. Dies illustris.

A Type of the endings of the Cases in every Declension.

No.	Ge.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.	No.	Gen	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Ab.
1)	*a*	*æ*	*am*	*a*	*â*	*æ*	*arum*	*is*	*as*	*æ*	*is*
2)	*i*	*o*	*um*		*o*	*i*	*orum*	*is*	*os*	*i*	*is*
3)	*is*	*i*	*em*		*e*	*es*	*um*	*ibus*	*es*	*es*	*ibus*
4)	*us*	*us*	*ui*	*u*	*u*	*us*	*uum*	*ibus*	*us*	*us*	*ibus*
5)	*es*	*êi*	*êi*	*em*	*es*	*e*	*es*	*erum*	*ebus*	*es*	*es*	*ebus*

All cases but the Nominative are called oblique cases, which are formed of the Genitive by exchanging of terminations, as of *musæ* are formed *musam*, *musa*, *musarum*, &c. of *magistri*, *magistrum*, *magistro*, &c.

Note.

The Declining of Adjectives.

Adjectives of three terminations.

A Noune Adjective of three terminations is thus declined.

Tardus, a, um. Niger, ra, um. Satur, a, um

Singulariter	*N.* bonus, bona, bonũ.	Pluraliter	*N.* boni, bonæ, bona.
	Ge. boni, bonæ, boni.		*G.* bonorum, bonarũ
	D. bono, bonæ, bono.		*D.* bonis. (bonorum
	A. bonũ, bonã, bonũ.		*A.* bonos, bonas, bõa
	V. bone, bona, bonũ.		*V.* boni, bonæ, bona.
	Ab. bono, bonâ, bono.		*Abl.* bonis.

1. *Except.* These eight Adjectives, *Solus, unus, totus, ullus, alius, alter, uter,* and *neuter,* with their compounds, make their Genitive case singular in *ius*, and their Dative in *i*, whereof the five last rehearsed doe lack the Vocative case, and *alius* makes *aliud* in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accusative Singular.

Note.

Singulariter	*N.* solus, sola, solũ.	Pluraliter	*N.* soli, solæ, sola.
	Ge. solius.		*G.* solorum, solarum,
	Da. soli.		*D.* solis. (solorum.
	A. solũ, solã, solũ.		*A.* solos, solas, sola.
	V. sole, sola, solum.		*V.* soli, solæ, sola.
	Ab. solo, solâ, solo.		*Abl.* solis.

2. *Except.* These two *ambo* and *duo*, are of a peculiar declining, making their Masculine gender in the Nominative and Vocative, and their Neuter in the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative in *o*, their Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as,

Pluraliter

Plurāliter.
Nom. ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Gen. amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dat. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,
Accuſ. ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocat. ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. *Likewiſe* (duo.

A Noune Adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third Declenſion. *Adjectives of three articles.*

Singulariter.
Nom. Hic, hæc & hoc felix.
Gen. hujus felicis.
Dat. huic felici.
Ac. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.
Vocat. ô felix.
Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter
Nom. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia. Ingens. Capax. Vetus.
Gen. horum, harum & horum, felicium.
Dat. his felicibus.
Acc. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
Voc. ô felices, & ô felicia.
Abl. ab his felicibus.

Singulariter
Nom. hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte.
Gen. hujus triſtis.
Dat. huic triſti.
Accuſ. hunc & hanc triſtẽ, & hoc triſte.
Vocat. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.
Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc triſti.

Pluraliter
Nom. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia. Levis, leve.
Ge. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
Dat. his triſtibus.
Ac. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
Voc. ô triſtes, & ô triſtia.
Abl. ab his triſtibus.

Singulariter

Singulariter	*Nom.* hic & hæc melior, & hoc melius.	Pluraliter: *No.* hi & hæ meliores, & hæc meliora.
	Gen. hujus melioris.	*Ge. horum, harum, & horum* meliorum.
	Dat. huic meliori.	*Dat. his* melioribus.
	Accuſ. hunc & hanc meliorem & hoc melius.	*A. hos & has* meliores, & hæc meliora.
	Vocat. ô melior, & ô melius.	*Vocat.* ô meliores, & ô meliora.
	Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc meliore, *vel* meliori.	*Abl. ab his* melioribus.

Note. If an Adjective have but one ending in any caſe, that one ending is of all Genders: if it hath two endings, the firſt is both Maſculine and Feminine, the ſecond Neuter: if it hath three endings, the firſt is the Maſculine, the ſecond the Feminine, the third is the Neuter.

Note. Let children decline theſe Adjectives with the examples of each Declenſion; as, *bona muſa, bonus dominus, bonum regnum*, &c.

Compariſon of Nounes.

ADjectives whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed may forme Compariſon.

Three degrees of Compariſon. There be three degrees of Compariſon: the *Poſitive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

Poſitive what it is. The Poſitive betokeneth the thing abſolutely without exceſſe; as, *durus* hard.

Comparative what it is. The Comparative ſomewhat exceedeth the Poſitive in ſignification, as *durior* harder. And it is formed of the firſt caſe of the Poſitive that endeth in *i*, by putting therto *or* in the Maſculine and Feminine Gender, and *us* in the Neuter, as of *duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius*: of *triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius*.

The

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree, as *durissimus* hardest. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *s* and *simus*: as of *duri durissimus*, of *tristi tristissimus*. *Superlative what it is.*

But if the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed of the Nominative case, by putting to *rimus*, as *pulcher pulcherrimus*. *1 Exception.*

Also these Nounes ending in *lis*, make their Superlative by changing *is* into *limus*: as, *humilis humillimus*: *similis, simillimus*: *facilis, facillimus*: *gracilis, gracillimus*: *agilis, agillimus*: *docilis, docillimus*. *2 Exception.*

All other Nounes ending in *lis*, follow the generall rule afore going; as, *utilis, utilissimus*. *Note.*

From the former generall rules are excepted also these that follow: *Bonus, melior, optimus*: *malus, pejor, pessimus*: *magnus, major, maximus*: *parvus, minor, minimus*: *multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus plurimum*. *3 Exception.*

Also if a Vowell come before *us*, it is compared by *magis* and *maxime*; as, *Pius, magis pius, maxime pius*: *Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus*. *4 Exception.*

Of a Pronoune.

A Pronoune is a word which supplieth the place of a Noun, & is used in shewing or rehearsing. *A Pronoun what it is.*

There be fifteen Pronounes, *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*. To which is usually added, *Qui, quæ, quod*. Of all these, three onely, *ego, tu* and *sui*, are Pronoune *Substantives*, all the rest are *Adjectives*.

Pronoun *substantives* are of the same gender with the thing whereof they are spoken: as, *ego*, spoken *Note.*

of,

...ssa mari is of the Maſculine Gender, ſpoken of a woman is of the Feminine.

The gender of Pronoune Adjectives is in...like as in Nounes Adjectives.

The declining of Pronounes

Singulariter	*Nominat.* ego.	Pluraliter	*Nominativo* nos.
	Genitivo me.		*Genit.* Noſtrum vel noſtri.
	Dativo tibi.		*Dat.* nobis.
	Accuſativo me.		*Accuſativo* nos.
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Ablativo à* nobis.
Singulariter	*Nominativo* tu.	Pluraliter	*Nominativo* vos.
	Genitivo tui.		*Genitivo* veſtrum vel veſtri.
	Dativo tibi.		*Dat.* vobis.
	Accuſativo te.		*Accuſativo* vos.
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô* vos.
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à* vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	*Nom. caret.*	*Accuſativo* ſe.
	Gen. ſui.	*Vocativo caret.*
	Dat. ſibi.	*Ablativo à* ſe.

Singulariter	*Nom.* iſte, iſta, iſtud.	Pluraliter	*Nom.* iſti, iſtæ, iſta.
	Genitivo iſtius.		*G.* iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.
	Dativo iſti.		*D.* iſtis.
	A. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.		*Acc.* iſtos, iſtas, iſta.
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.		*Ablativo* iſtis.

Note. *Ille* is declined like *iſte*, and alſo *ipſe*, ſaving that in the Neuter gender in the Nominative caſe, and Accuſative ſingular it maketh *ipſum*.

Singulariter

Singulariter

Nom. hic, hæc, hoc.
Genitivo hujus.
Dativo huic.
Acc. hunc, hanc, hoc.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. hoc, hac, hoc.

Pluraliter

Nom. hi, hæ, hæc.
Gen. horum, harum, horum.
Dat. his.
Acc. hos, has, hæc.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. his.

Singulariter

Nom. is, ea, id.
Genitivo ejus.
Dativo ei.
Accus. eum, eam, id.
Vocativo caret.
Ablativo eo, ea, eo.

Pluraliter

Nom. ii, ea, ea.
G. eorum, earum, eorum.
Dat. iis *vel* is.
Accus. eos, eas, ea.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. iis *vel* eis.

Singulariter

Nom. quis *vel* qui, quæ *vel* qua, quod *vel* quid.
Gen. cujus.
Dat. cui.
Acc. quem, quam, quod *vel* quid.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. quo, quâ, quo, *vel* qui.

Pluraliter

Nominat. qui, quæ, quæ.
Gen. quorum, quarum, quorum.
Dativo quibus *vel* quîs.
Accusat. quos, quas, quæ.
Vocativo caret.
Ab. quibus *vel* quîs.

Also *quisquis* is thus declined.

Nominativo quisquis, quicquid. *Accusativo* quicquid. *Ablativo* quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.

Where note that *quid*, with his compounds are alwayes Substantives of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

These five, *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester* are declined like Nounes Adjectives of three terminations, saue that *meus* maketh in the *Vocative* case singular *mi, mea, meum*. *Noster* and *vester* are declined like Nounes Adjectives of three Articles. *Note.*

A Pronowne hath three persons.

Three persons. THe first person speaketh of himselfe; as, *ego* I, *nos* we.

The second person is spoken to; as, *tu* thou, *vos* yee. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

Note. The third person is spoken of; as *ille* he, *illi* they. And therefore all other Pronounes, all Nounes and Participles be of the third person.

Of a Verbe.

A Verb. what it is. A Verb is a word declined with mood & tense, which betokeneth doing; as, *amo*, I love: or suffering, as *amor*, I am loved, or being, as *sum*, I am.

Of Verbs such as have a nominative case be called *Personalls*: as, *ego amo, tu amas, ille amat*; and such as have no Nominative case be called *Impersonalls*; as, *tedet*, it irketh, *oportet*, it behoveth.

Verbs Personalls. Of Verbs Personals there be foure kinds, *Active, Passive, Neuter* and *Deponent*.

Active. A Verbe Active endeth in *o*, and betokeneth to *doe*, as *Amo*, I love: and by putting to *r*, it may be a Passive, as *Amor*.

Passive. A Verbe Passive endeth in *or*, and betokeneth to suffer, as *Amor*, I am loved: and by putting away *r*, it may be an Active, as *Amo*.

Neuter. A Verbe Neuter endeth in *o* or *m*, and cannot take *r* to make him a Passive; as *Curro* I runne: *Sum*, I am. And it is Englished sometimes Actively, as *Curro*, I run: and sometimes Passively, as *Ægroto*, I am sicke.

Deponent. A Verb Deponent endeth in *r* like a Passive, but signifies Actively, and cannot cast away *r* and be made an Active; as, *loquor* I speake.

Every

Every Verb hath three things, by some of which it may be knowne from any verbe of another kind: *viz.* termination, signification, and property. As, the termination of an Active is *o*, whereby it is knowne from passives and Deponents: the signification *to doe*, whereby it is knowne from Passives: the property to take *r*, and become a Passive, whereby it is especially knowne from Neuters, and so in the rest, whose severall terminations, significations and properties are expressed in their definitions. *Note.*

Moods.

A Mood is that which to the signification of a Verbe addeth the manner of signifying. *Mood what it is.*

There be foure Moods, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive* and the *Infinitive*. 4 *Moods.*

The *Indicative* Mood either sheweth and declareth a thing, as *Amo* I love; or else demandeth or doubteth, as *Amas tu?* doest thou love? *Indicative.*

The *Imperative* either commandeth; as *Honora patrem*, honour thy father: or exhorteth, as *Vive memor lethi*, live mindfull of death: or intreateth, as *miserere mei*, have compassion on me. And it hath often before it in the English this signe *let*, as *amato ille*, let him love. *Imperative.*

The *Subjunctive* Mood hath for the most part some Conjunction joined with it: as *cum amarem*, whē I loved. And it is called the *Subjunctive* mood, because it dependeth on another Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after; as, *cum amarē erā miser*, when I loved I was a wretch. This Mood is sometimes used in wishing or desiring, and then it is called the *Optative* Mood, and hath not a Conjunction but an Adverbe of wishing joyned with it; as, *Vtinam amem*, I pray God I love. *Subjunctive.*

Sometime

Sometime also it signifieth a power, duty, or desire expressed in the English by these signes, *may, can, might, would, could, should,* or *ought*; as, *Amem*, I may or can love, and then it is called the Potentiall Mood.

Infinitive. The Infinitive signifieth *to doe, to suffer,* or *to be*, and hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominative case before him; and is knowne commonly by this signe *re*, as, *Amare*, to love. Also when two Verbs come together without a Nominative case betweene them, the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood: as, *cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerunds.

Three Gerunds, di, do, dum. THere be moreover belonging to the Infinitive Mood certaine voyces called Gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*: as, *amandi* of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to love.

Supines.

Two Supines, um, u. THere be also belonging to the Infinitive Mood two Supines, the first ending in *um*, which hath the signification of the Verbe Active: as, *Eo amatum*, I goe to love. The latter in *u*, which hath the signification of the Verb Passive: as, *Difficile amatu*, hard to be loved.

Tenses.

Tenses five. Tense, what it is. A Tense is the difference of a Verbe in regard of time present, past, or to come.

There be five Tenses, or Times: the *Present* tense, the *Preterimperfect*, the *Preterperfect*, the *Preterpluperfect*, and the *Future* tense.

The

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is, as *Amo* I love. *Present.*

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past, as *Amabam* I loved or did love. *Preterimperfect.*

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *have*, as *Amavi* I have loved. *Preterperfect.*

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this signe *had*, as *Amaveram* I had loved. *Preterpluperfect.*

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this signe *shall* or *will*, as *Amabo* I shall or will love. *Future.*

Persons.

THere be also in Verbs three *Persons* in both Numbers, as Singulariter, *Ego amo*, I love; *Tu amas*, thou loveſt; *Ille amat*, he loveth. Pluraliter, *Nos amamus*, we love; *Vos amatis*, ye love; *Illi amant*, they love. *Persons three.*

Conjugations.

A Conjugation is the varying of a Verbe by Moods, Tenses and Persons. *Conjugation. What it is.*

Verbes have foure Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath *â* long before *re* and *ris*; as *Amâre*, *amâris*.

The second Conjugation hath *ê* long before *re* and *ris*; as *Docêre*, *docêris*.

The third Conjugation hath *e* short before *re* and *ris*; as *Legĕre*, *legĕris*.

The fourth Conjugation hath *î* long before *re* and *ris*; as *Audire*, *audîris*.

Verbes in O of the foure Conjugations be declined after these Examples.

1 AMo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, Amandum, amatum, amato, amans, amaturus. *To love.*

2 Doceo, doces, docui, docēre, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, doctu, docens, doctūrus. *To teach.*

3 Lego, legis, legi, legĕre, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus. *To reade.*

4 Audio, audis, audivi, audīre, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus. *To heare.*

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense singular.

I love, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love.

AMo, amas, amat. Amamus, amatis, amant.
Docco, doces, docet. Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego, legis, legit. Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit. Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Plurales.

Preterim. pens tense singular.

Ama- / Doce- / Lege- / Audie- bam, bas, bat. *Pluraliter*, bamus, batis, bant.

I loved or did love.
I taught or did teach.
I read or did reade.
I heard or did heare.

Preterperf. tense sing.

Amav- / Docu- / Leg- / Audiv- i, isti, it. *Plur.* imus, istis, ērunt vel ēre.

I have loved.
I have taught.
I have read.
I have heard.

Ama-

I had loved.

Preterplu-perf. tense singular. Amave- / Docue- / Lege- / Audive- } ram, ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant.

I had taught.

I had read.

I had heard.

I shall or will love.

Ama- / Doce- } bo, bis, bit. *Plural.* bimus, bitis, bunt.

I shall or will teach.

Future tense sing. Lege- / Audi- } am, es, et. *Plural* emus, etis, ent.

I shall or will reade.

I shall or will heare.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Ama, amet, amato: amato. } *Plu.* amemus, { amate, ament, amatote: amanto.

Doce, doceat, docето: docето. } *Pl.* doceamus, { docete, doceant, docetote: docento

Lege, legat, legito: legito. } *Plu.* legamus. { legite, legant, legitote: legunto.

Audi, audiat, audito: audito. } *Plu.* audiamus. { audite, audiant, auditote: audiunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense sing. Cum. Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.

Doce- / Leg- / Audi- } am, as, at. *Plural* amus, atis, ant.

When I loved or did love.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Cum. Ama- / Doce- / Lege- / Audi- } rem, res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperf. tense sing. Cum.

Amave-
Docue-
Lege-
Audive-
} *When I have loved.* rim, ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperf. tense sing. Cum.

Amavis-
Docuis-
Legis-
Audivis-
} *When I had loved.* sem, ses, set. *Plural.* semus, setis, sent.

Future tense sing. Cum.

Amave-
Docue-
Lege-
Audive-
} *When I shall or will love.* ro, ris, rit. *Plural.* rimus ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperf. tense

Amare,
Docere,
Legere,
Audire,
} *To* { *Love.* *Teach.* *Reade.* *Heare.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluper. tense

Amavisse,
Docuisse,
Legisse,
Audivisse,
} *To have or had* { *Loved.* *Taught.* *Read.* *Heard.*

Future tense.

Amaturum
Doctrum
Lecturum
Auditurum
} esse, *To* { *love* *teach* *reade* *heare* } *hereafter.*

Gerunds.

Amandi, *of loving:* do, *in loving:* dum, *to love.*
Docendi, *of teaching:* do, *in teaching:* dum, *to teach.*
Legendi, *of reading:* do, *in reading:* dum, *to reade.*
Audiendi, *of hearing:* do, *in hearing:* dum, *to heare.*

Firſt Supine.	*Latter Supine.*
Amatum, *to love.*	Amatu, *to be loved.*
Doctum, *to teach.*	Doctu, *to be taught.*
Lectum, *to reade.*	Lectu, *to be read.*
Auditum, *to heare.*	Auditu, *to be heard.*

Before we decline Verbs in or, *for the ſupply of many Tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we muſt learne to decline this Verb* Sum, *in this wiſe following:*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus, *To be.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. SUm, *I am*, es, eſt. *Pluraliter*, ſumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterim. perf tenſe ſingular. Eram, *I was*, eras, erat. *Pluraliter*, eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Fui, *I have been*, fuiſti, fuit. *Pluraliter*, fuimus, fuiſtis, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterplu. perf. tenſe ſingular. Fueram, *I had been*, fueras, fuerat. *Plur.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing. Ero, *I ſhall or will be*, eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Sis, Es, Eſto, *be thou.*	Sit, *Pl.* Simus.	Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote.	Sint, Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Cum. Sim, *when I am*, ſis, ſit. *Plur.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterim. perf. tenſe ſing. Cum. Eſſem, *when I was*, eſſes, eſſet. *Pl.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tense sing. Cum. Fuerim, *when I have been*, fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperf. tense, sing. Cum. Fuissem, *when I had beene*, fuisses, fuisset. *Plur.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cum. Fuero, *when I shall or will be*, fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperf. tense. Esse, *to be.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluper. tense. Fuisse, *to have or had beene.*

Future tense. Fore vel futurum esse, *to be hereafter.*

Passive Voice.

Verbs Passives of the foure Conjugations be declined after these examples.

1 Amor, amāris vel amāre, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus. *To be loved.*

2 Doceor, docēris vel docēre, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus. *To be taught.*

3 Legor, legĕris vel legĕre, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. *To be read.*

4 Audior, audīris vel audīre, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. *To be heard.*

Note. *Deponents are declined after these examples, saving that they have Gerunds, the first Supine, the Participles of the present tense, and future in rus, like Actives: and also the latter Supine, and future in dus, if they will governe an Accusative or Ablative case as,*

Proficiscor

Proficiscor, proficisceris vel proficiscere, profectus sum vel fui, proficisci, proficiscendi, proficiscendo, proficiscendum, profectum, proficiscens, profecturus, profectus.

Complector, complectëris vel complectëre, complexus sum vel fui, complecti, complectendi, complectendo, complectendum, complexum, complexu, complectens, complexturus, complexus, complectendus.

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur.
Docebr, docêris vel docêre, docetur.
Legor, legëris vel legëre, legitur.
Audior, audîris vel audîre, auditur.

Present tense sing. — Plurales: mur, mini, ntur.

I was loved.

Ama- / Doce- / Lege- / Audie- } bar, baris vel bare, batur, *Pl.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterimperf. tense sing.

I have been loved.

Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus } sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterperf. tense sing.

I had been loved.

Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Preterplu. perf. tense sing.

I shall or will be loved.

Ama- / Doce- } bor, beris vel bere, bitur, *Pl.* bimur, bimini, buntur.

Future tense sing.

Leg- } ar, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur.* emur, emini, en-
Audi- } tur.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Amare, ametur, amator: amator. } *Pl.* ame- } Amamini, amentur, amaminor: amantor.
Docere, doceatur docetor: docetor. } *Pl.* doce- } Docemini, doceãtur, doceminor: docẽtor.
Legere, legatur, legitor: legitor. } *Pl.* lega- } Legimini, legantur, legiminor: leguntor.
Audire, audiatur, auditor: auditor. } *Pl.* audi- } Audimini, audiantur, audiminor: audiun- tor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur.* êmur, êmini, entur.

Present tense sing. Cum.

Doce- } ar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* amur, amini, antur.
Leg- }
Audi- }

When I was loved.

Preterimperfecte sing. Cum.

Ama- } rer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* rêmur, rêmini, rentur.
Doce- }
Lege- }
Audi- }

When I have been loved.

Preterperf tense sing. Cum.

Amatus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.
Doctus }
Lectus }
Auditus }

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Cum.

Amatus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pl.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.
Doctus }
Lectus }
Auditus }

Ama-

Future inse sing. Cum

Amatus } *When I shall or will be loved.*
Doctus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit
Lectus } vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti
Auditus } eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Presens and Preterimperf. tense.

Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri } *To be* { *loved. taught. read. heard.*

Preterperf. and Preterpluper. tense

Amatum esse vel fuisse, *To have or had been loved.*
Doctum esse vel fuisse, *To have or had bin taught.*
Lectum esse vel fuisse, *To have or had bin read.*
Auditum esse vel fuisse, *To have or had bin heard.*

Future tense.

Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, } to be { *loved taught read heard* } hereafter
Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, }
Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, }
Auditū iri, vel audiendum esse, }

Note. *Let children be taught that these periphraſticall Tenses vary their Genders according to their Nominative Case, or Substantive;* as Cicero P. *Clodium* meo consilio *interfectum* esse dixisti. Idem. pro Cluent. *Injuriam* ab hujus familia *factam* esse dixisti.

Of Anomalies, not following the rule of any of the foure Conjugations: which are thus declined.

POssum, potes, potui, posse: *To may or can.*

Volo,

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volens. *To will, or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis nolui, nolle, nolens. *To be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malens. *To have rather, or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, edens, esurus. *To eat.*

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus. *To be made, or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus. *To beare or suffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus. *To be borne or suffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Presentense singular.

Possum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult,
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult,
Malo, mavis, mavult,
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Ferot, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Plurall.

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, muvultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preterimperfect tense singul.

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Pl.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

> as, at, *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Potui,

Preterimp. tense sing.

Potui, Malui,
Nolui, Edi, fisti, it. *Pl.* imus, istis, erunt vel ere.
Nolui, Tuli,

Factus, Latus } sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Pl.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterimp. tense sing.

Potueram, Malueram,
Volueram, Ederam, ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis,
Nolueram, Tuleram, rant.

Factus, Latus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Potero, ris, rit. *Plural.* rimus, ritis, runt.

Future tense sing.

Volam, Edam,
Nolam, Fiam, es, et. *Plural.* emus, etis, ent.
Malam, Feram,

Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *Plural.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Imperative Mood.

Note. Possum, Volo, Malo, *have no Imperative Mood.*

Noli, nolito. *Plural.* nolite, nolitote.

Singular.

Es, esto, ede, edito: edat, esto, *Pl.* edamus. este, estote, edite, editote: edant, edunto.

Far. *Plural.* famus, fiant, fiunto.

Fer, ferat, ferto: ferto. *Pl.* feramus. ferte, ferant, fertote, ferunto.

Ferte

Ferre, feratur, } *Pl.* Feramur, { Feramini, ferantur,
Ferior ferior, } { ferimur, ferunter.

Subjunctive Mood.

Presens tense sing. Si

Possim, Velim, Nolim, Malim, } is, it. *Plural.* imus, itis, int.
Edam, Fiam, Feram, } as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis ant.
Ferar, aris vel are, atur. *Plur.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperf. tense sing. Si

Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, } Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferer, eris vel ere, etur. *Plur.* emur, emini, entur.

Preterperf. tense Sing. Si

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, } Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, rit. *Pl.* rimus, ritis, rint.
Factus Latus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit, vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterplu-perf. tense Sing. Si

Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, } Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, } ses, set. *Pl.* semus, setis, sent.
Factus Latus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plural.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti esseris vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Potuero,

Future tense Sing. Si { Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } { Maluero, Edero, Tulero. } eris, riti *Plur.* itis, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitiue Mood.

Present and Preterimperf. tense Singular.

Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel esse, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri. } *Preterperfect and Preterpluperf. tense.* { Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense. Esurum esse. Laturum esse. { Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

The endings and formings of the Tenses in the Active voyce.

THe Tenses in the Active voyce end in *o, bam, i, ram, bo,* or *am, em,* or *am, rem, rim, ſſem, re, ri, ſſe.*

Amabam is formed of *amas, docebam* of *doces,* by changing *s* into *bam*; *legebam* of *lego, audiebam* of *audio,* by changing *o* into *ebam.*

Amavi is formed of *amas, audivi* of *audis,* by changing *s* into *vi*; *docui* of *doces,* by changing *es* into *ui*; *legi* of *lego,* by changing *o* into *i.*

Amabo

Amabo is formed of *ama*, *docebo* of *doce*, by changing *e* into *bo*; *legam* of *lege*, *audiam* of *audi* by changing *e* into *am*.

Ama is formed of *amas*, *doce* of *doces*, *audi* of *audis* by casting away *s*; *lege* of *Lego*, by changing *o* into *e*.

Amem is formed of *amo* by changing *o* into *em*, *docam* of *doceo*, *legam* of *lego*, *audiam* of *audio*, by changing *o* into *am*.

Amarem is formed of *ama*, *docerem* of *doce*, *legerem* of *lege*, *audirem* of *audi*, by putting to *rem*.

Amare is formed of *ama*, *docere* of *doce*, *legere* of *lege*, *audire* of *audi*, by adding *re*.

Note. All other tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, either by changing *i* into *e*, and adding thereto the termination of the tense, as of *amavi*, *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*; or by adding the termination of the tense onely; as *amavisse*, *amavisse*.

The endings and forming of the Persons in the Active voyce.

THe first Person singular ends in *o* or *em*, the second in *s*, the third in *t*; the first Person plurall in *mus*, the second in *tis*, the third in *nt*.

Note. Except the Preterfect Indicative, and the Imperative Mood, which are of peculiar declining.

When the first person ends in *o*, the second is formed thereof, by changing *o* into *s*, as *lego*, *legis*, *amabo*, *amabis*, *docuero*, *docueris*; except in the Preterfect Indicative, where *o* in the first Conjugation is changed into *as*; as *amo*, *amas*: in the second and fourth

Exception.

fourth into *i*, as *doceo docui*, *audio audiui*. When the first Person ends in *o*, the second changeth only *o* into *s*; except in the Future Indicative, where *bo* is changed into *bis*, as *amabo, legam*. All other Persons are formed of the second by changing of endings onely; as *amas, t, mus, tis, nt*. Note.

Except the third person plurall of the Indicative Present in the third and fourth Conjugation, and of the Future in the first and second Conjugation, where it is changed into *unt*; as *legis, legunt*; *audis, audiunt*; *amabis, amabunt*; *docebis, docebunt*. Exception.

The endings and forming the Tenses in the Passive voyce.

THe Tenses of the Passive voyce end in *or, bar, bor*, or *ar, er*, or *ar, rer, i*.

The Passive is formed of the Active, Tense of Tense. If the Active ends in *o*, the Passive puts to *r*; as *amo, amor*. If the Active ends in *m*, the Passive changeth *m* into *r*; as *amabam, amabar*. The Infinitive changeth *e* into *i*, except in the third Conjugation, where *ere* is changed into *i*; as *legere, legi*. Exception.

The endings and forming of the persons in the Passive voyce.

THe endings of the Persons Passive are *r, ris*, or *re, tur, mur, mini, ntur*, which are formed of their Active Person or Person, by exchanging only of endings, save that *is* in the Active in the first, second and third Conjugation is in the Passive changed into *eris* or *ere*; as, *amabis, amaberis*, vel *amabere*; *docebis, doceberis*, vel *docebere*; *legis, legeris*, vel *legere*.

legere. And in the Imperative the former of the second persons singular is formed of the Active, by putting to *re*; as *ama, ameri*; and in the second person plurall *te* is changed into *mini*, *tote* into *minor*; as *amate, amamini*; *amatote, amaminor*.

A Type of the foure Conjugations in both voyces.

	1	2	3	1	2	3
Present tense.	*o* *r*	*as* *es* *is* } *ris, re,*	*t* *tur*	*mus* *mur*	*tis* *mini*	*nt* *ntur*
Preterimp. tense.	*bam* *r*	*s* *ris, re*	*t* *tur*	*mus* *mur*	*tis* *mini*	*nt* *ntur*
Preterperf. tense.	*i*	*isti*	*it*	*imus*	*istis*	*erunt vel ere*
Preterpluperf. tense.	*eram*	*s*	*t*	*mus*	*tis*	*nt*
Future tense.	*bo* *r* *am*	*is* *os*	*er is, etur*	*t* *tur*	*mus* *mur*	*tis* *mini*	*nt* *ntur*

Impr-

	a	et		ate	ent	Imperative Mood. Conjugation
	are	etur	emus	mini	ntur	
	ato	atu	mur	atote	anto	
	r	r		minor	r	
	e	eat		ete	eant	2
	ere	tur	eamus	mini	tur	
	eto	eto	mur	etote	ento	
	r	r		minor	r	
	e	at		ite	ant	3
	ere	tur	eamus	mini	tur	
	ito	ito	mur	itote	iunto	
	r	r		minor	r	
	i	iat		ite	iant	4
	ire	tur	amus	imini	tur	
	ito	ito	mur	itote	iunto	
	r	r		minor	r	
em	s	t	mus	tis	nt	Optative Mood Present tense.
r	ris, re	tur	mur	mini	ntur	
am						
rem	s	t	mus	tis	nt	Preterimperf. tense.
r	ris, re	tur	mur	mini	ntur	
erim	s	t	mus	tis	nt	Preterperf. tense.
ssem	s	t	mus	tis	nt	Preterpluperf. tense.
ero	is	it	mus	tis	nt	Future tense.
re, ri						Infinitive present.
sse						Preterperfect.

EO and *Queo* make *ibam* and *quibam* in the Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood, and *ibo* & *quibo* in the Future tenſe: in all other Moods and tenſes are varied like Verbs in the fourth Conjugation, ſaving that they make their Gerunds *eundi, eundo, eundum*; *queundi, queundo, queundum*. And *eo* with the compounds makes *euntis, enntis*, &c. in the oblique caſes of the Participle of the Preſent Tenſe: only *ambio* varies in nothing from *audio*.

Exception.

Note.

Impersonals.

IMperſonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenſes in the voice of the third perſon ſingular only; as *Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, deceat, deceret, decuerit, decuiſſet, decuerit. Dicitur dicebatur, dictum eſt vel fuit, dictum erat vel fuerat, dicetur, dicatur, diceretur, dictum ſit vel fuerit, dictum eſſet vel fuiſſet, dictum erit vel fuerit.*

Note. And they have commonly before their Engliſh this ſigne *it*, as *decet* it becommeth.

Of a Participle.

Participle what it is. A Participle is a word derived of a Verb, declined with caſe, and ſignifying a thing with time. It is called a Participle becauſe it taketh part of a Noune, as Gender, Caſe and Declenſion; part of a Verbe, as Tenſe and Signification; and part of both, as Number and Figure.

4. Participles. There be foure kinds of Participles, one of the Preſent Tenſe, another of the Preter Tenſe, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

Preſent tenſe. A Participle of the Preſent Tenſe ſignifyeth the time preſent, which hath his Engliſh ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and his Latine in *ans* or *ens*, as *amans, de-*

cens

mus. And it is formed of the Preter imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*; as *amabam, amans; auxiliabar, auxilians:* except *eo* with the compounds, which change *bam* into *ens*, as *rediebam, rediens*. It commeth of all Verbs but Passives. *Note an exception.*

A Participle of the Preter tense signifyeth the time past, whose English ends in *d*, or *n*, as *loved, taught, slain*; and his Latine in *us, sus*, or *xus*, as *amatus, visus, nexus*; and one in *xus*, as *mortuus*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to *s*, as *lectu, lectus*, except *mortuus*. It commeth of Verbs Passives and Deponents. *Preter tense* *Note an exception.*

A Participle of the Future in *rus* betokeneth the time to come actively, as *amaturus* to love, or about to love. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to *rus*, as *doctu, doctu rus*. It commeth of all Verbs but Passives. *Future in rus.* *Note.*

A Participle of the Future in *dus* signifyeth the time to come passively, as *amandus* to be loved. It is formed of the Genitive case of a Participle of the Present tense by changing *tis* into *dus*, as *amantis, amandus; legentis, legendus*. It commeth of Verbs Passives, and such Deponents as governe an Accusative or Ablative case; except *fateor, nitor*, and *profiteor*. *Future in dus.* *Note an exception.*

Those Verbs which want their Supines want also a Participle of the Preter tense, & Future in *rus*. *Note.*

Participles loosing their construction or time, which they ought to expresse, so that the definition of the tense will not agree to them, become Nounes Participials. *Participials what they are.*

Participles of the Present tense be declined like *felix*; as Nominativo *hic hæc & hoc amans*, Genitivo *hujus amantis*, &c. *Note.*

Note. Participles of other tenses be declined like *bonus*, as *amatus, amata, amatum; amaturus, amatura, amaturum; amandus, amanda, amandum.*

Of an Adverbe.

Adverbe. What it is. AN Adverbe is a word undeclined, joyned to a Verbe, Noune, or Participle, to expresse some circumstance or quality thereof. Of which,

3 Sorts. 1 Some be of time, as *nunc, tunc, interea, pridiè, postridiè, postea.*

2 Some be of place, as *ubi, ubinam, usquam, nusquam, eò, longè, quò, ubivis, huccinè.*

3 Some be of quantity, as *parùm, satis, abundè, affatim, partim.*

Of a Conjunction.

Conjunction what it is. A Conjunction is a word undeclined, which joyneth words and sentences together. Of which,

2 Sorts. 1 Some be Copulatives, as *et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque, cum, tum.*

2 Some be Dis-junctives, as *aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.*

Of a Prepoſition.

Prepoſition. What it is. A Prepoſition is a word undeclined, by which a Noune is joyned to a Verbe.

Note. The naming of the Prepoſitions is referred to the Syntaxis, where they muſt neceſſarily be recited to ſhew their Conſtruction.

Of an Interjection.

Interjection. What it is. AN Interjection is a word undeclined, which betokeneth a paſſion of the mind, as *ô, hem, pro, hei, veh,* &c.

Note. The reſt of an Adverbe, Conjunction, Prepoſition, and Interjection, ſee in the *Scholion.*

DE

DE GENERE SUBSTANTIVORVM.

Regulæ generaliſſimæ quæ cuivis derogant ſignificationi.

OMne quod exit in um, *flexus quod in* on *ve ſecũ-di, Aptoton quod vis, hominum niſi propria, neutra. Plurale i mas eſt, a neutrum, ac x mulierbre.*

Nomina in *um, on,* & Indeclinabilia, neutra Pluralia in *i, a, a.*

Regulæ quibus cognoſcitur genus ex ſignificatione.

Maſculina.

QUæ maribus ſolet tribuuntur maſcula dicas, Vt Mars, Virgilius, vir, frater, ſcriba, laniſta: Nomina dat iſtis Fluviorum, ut Tibris, Oromes: Menſium, ut October: Ventorum, ut Lybs, Notus, Auſter. Ex Fluvys, Styx & Lethe generis mulierbris, Maſculeum & neutrum nar; neutrum flumen Ladar.

Nomina Virorum, Fluviorum Menſium, Ventorum, maſculina. Exceptio.

Fœminina.

FOeminarum referunt quæ ſolum nomina ſexum, Fœmineo generi tribuuntur, ut Anna, annus, uxor: Vrbes his junge, & Regiones, Adria, Perſis: Inſula item nomen, cen Creta, Britannia, Cyprus, Maſcula at excipias hæc, Pontus, Narbo, Creteque, Hippo, Sulmo, Agragus & in ûs quod origine Græca. Peſſunus, Daphnus: quædam neutralia, ut Argos, Et Tibur, Gadir: genus Anxur, ſed dat utrumque.

Nomina Mulierum, Vrbium, Regionum, Inſularum, fœminina. Exceptio.

Arboris eſt nomen mulierbre, ut quercus, & alnus, Cupreſſus

Nomina Arborum, mulierb.

Exceptio. Caprificus, ficus, quæ finit, mas aloë, ficus.
Et sunt neutra siler, suber, thus, robur, acerque.

Communia quæ cum discrimine sexus utroque genere usurpantur.

MAsculeum referet quod sexum, fœmineumque;
Appositum admittet muliebre, simulque virile.
Sit commune parens, cognatus, vates, patruelis,
Affinis, custos, amor, dux, bos, adolescens,
Infans, sacerdos, hæres, atque sacerdos,
Nemo, canis, vindex, auctor, miles, & hostis,
Municipi juvenis, conjux, judex, comes, augur.

Regula quibus cognoscitur Genus ex Declinatione.

Genus Nominum primæ & quintæ Declinationis.

FOeminei generis sunt quæ dat flexio prima,
Et quæ quinta dies: sed ad hæc dubium excipiuntur,
Exceptio. Mas numero primo a prolesque, b mater que secundo.
a Meridies, b Dies.

Masculina excepta à prima Declinatione.

MAscula Græcorum quæ declinatio prima.
Exceptio. Fundit in as & in es, scortea, cetera, tiara,
Adria pro pelago mas, atque cometa, planeta.

Genus Nominum secundæ & quartæ Declinationis.

Mascula sunt flexu quæ quarti, quæque secundi.

Fœminea excepta.

Exceptio. FOeminei generis sunt vannus, humus, domus, alvus,
Et colus, & nisi sit pro morbo, ficus, acusque;

Fœ-

Perticus, atq; tribus, manus, idus, carbasus: istis
Huc jungo à Græcis deducta, atomusq; papyrus,
Antidotus, crotus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus,
Hyssopus, nardus, diametrus, cum perimetro,
Exodus, & methodus, dialectus, periodus, arctus,
Lecythus, & synodus, pharus, & sapphirus, eremus,
Chrysolithus, biblus, crystallus, & una amethystus.

Neutra excepta,

Neutra chaos, pelagus, virus, vulgus, dat utrumque. Vulgus masc. & Neut

Dubia excepta.

INcerti generis sunt hic, rubus, atque phaselus,
Barbarus, & grossus, specus, atque penus, balanusq;

Genus Nominum tertiæ Declinationis desinentia in *a, c, e, l, n.*

NOmen in a, c, vel e, neutrum, ut hoc, stigma, cubile;
Et quod in l, vel in n, cen mel, flamen. Dabis atqui
Masculeus isthæc mugil, sal, sol, pugil, sorex,
Et splen, atq; lien, lichen, ren, pecten, hymenque.

Definentia in *a, c, e, l, n*, neutra. Exceptio. Adde attagen masc.

An, in, on.

Masculæ in an, on, in, *pean, cum dæmone, delphin.*
Fœmineæ excipias, sindon, icon, & aedon.

An, in, on, mascul. Exceptio. Adde Halcyon fœm.

O

Masculæ in o, *cen turculio, leo pugio, sermo,*
Fœminei generis, sed hyperdisyllabon in do
Et go, quod q; in io, *verbale, ut, arando, propago,*
Lectio, item ditio, commutatio, seditioque,
Talio, conditio, perduellio, portio, & halo,
Argo, grando, caro, ac etho. Mas harpago tantum.

O mascul. Exceptio.

Ar, ur,

Neutris dant ar & ur, velut jubar, calcar, eburq;
Masculæ, fur, sulphur, & furfur, cum turture, vultur.

Ar, ur, neut. Exceptio.

Er, or, os.

Verber obsoletum Diptoton verberis, verb. neut. Adde neutris laver; quod tamẽ fœm. Plin. l. 26. c. 8.

Masculina in er, or, *&* os, *cen crater, mos, honor, egger.*
Fœminea at demas hæc dos, cos, linter, & arbor.
Neutra cadaver, iter, verber, sic tuber & uber,
Zingeber & laser, cicer, & piper, atque papaver.
Ver, sifer, os, spinther, cor, & æquor, marmor, ador que.

As, aus, es, is, ys.

as, aus, es, is, y., fœm. Exceptio. Acinaces masc. Exceptio.

Nomina in as, aus, es, is, *&* ys, *muliebria, ut astas,*
Laus, nubes, clades, clavis, pyxis, chlamys. Ex his
Masculæ at excipias isthæc, elephas, adamasque,
Vas vadis, as, coles, vepres. Et in es *genitivo*
Quæ crescunt, ut pes, paries. Muliebria merces,
Atque quies, teges & merges, compesque, segesque.
Masculæ in is *sunt hæc, glis, pulvis, agnalis, ab esse*
Nata, ut centussis, semissis, item unguis & orbis,
Et callis, caulis, collis, cum mensis, sodalis,
Præque angui cenchris, fustis, funis, lapis, ensis,
Mugilis & panis, penis, crinis, cucumisque,
Et fascis, torris, piscis, sentis, cinis, ignis,
His follis, vermis, vectis, des, postis & axis,
Sic amnis, sanguis, vomis, cum cassi. Sed isthæc
Sunt neutra, as & vas, quod dat vasis genitivo,
Sic panaces, nepenthes, & hippemanes, cacoethes.

Colis pro caulis masc. Vnicornis masc.

Us.

Vs neutrum. *Arvus* composita Græca, senectus juventus, servitus.

VS neutrum ponas, ut onus: Mas, mus, lepus, ex pes,
Et quæ composita, ut chytropus. Sed fœminea ex his
Lagopus tantum. Sunt & muliebria virtus,
Tellus, grus, incus, subscusque, salusque, palusque,
Queque senex, juvenis, vel servus in us tibi mittit.

S præcedente consona.

S præcedente consona fœm. Exceptio.

COnsona præcedit s in muliebre ut hyems, ars.
Masculæ dens, mons, pons, seps, adde merepsq; chalybsq;
Rudes, hydrops, torrẽs, sõs, grypsq; & ab esse, (lybsq;
Nata, velut dodrans, à dente, bidensque, tridensque.

In

T.

Ut sit neutrum, decet hoc caput indeque natus.

X.

X Muliebre, velut pax, nex, nix, nuxque, celoxq;
X Masculæ sed fornix, & eryx, volvoxq;, calixq;
Grex, spadix, bombyx, vermis, phœnix, pro ave coccyx,
Atque calyx, & eryx, nec non traduxq;, larynxque,
Uncia quaque dabit quincunx, septunxq; decunxque
His jungas quod in ex vel in ex polysyllabon exit,
Ut thorax, pellex, & cortex. Attamen ex his
Est muliebre halex, tomex, cum forfice, similax,
Et formax, serpex, carex, simul atque supellex,
Vibex: his addas atriplex neutrum quod habetur.

X fœmin. Exceptio.

Exceptio.

De dubiis tertiæ Declinationis.

Sunt dubia hæc, strips pro trunce, calx, atq; canalis,
Ales, adeps, serpens, & torquis, finis, & obex,
Anguis item, & clunis, perdix, imbrexq;, silexq;,
Et limax, varix, corbis, scrobs, atq; palumbes.

Calx pro calcaneo dubium: pro lapide cocto, limo, fœm.

Adde Sardonyx dubium. Onyx pro variâ significatione variat genus.

De Hetroclitis sive Anomalis.

Quæ genus aut flexum variant quacunq; novate
Ritu deficiunt, superantve, Heteroclita sunto.

Hæteroclita quæ sunt.

Variantia.

Quæ variant genus aut flexum, variant vel utrumq;.

Variantia Genus.

Masculina in singulari, Neutra in plurali.

Mascula sunt numero primo hæc, & neutra secundo,
Mendalus, & mons Dindymus, Ismara, Massicus
Tmarus, Taygetus, nec non Pargæus, Avernus, (atq;

Hisce

Hisce tribus numerus dabit, ut genus alter utrunq́
Sibilus, & junctus, atq́ locus, neutrum atque virile.

2 Fœminea in singulari, Neutra in plurali.

Singula fœminea hæc, pluralia neutra, supellex,
Carbasus, & Troja cum signat Pergamia arcem.

3 Neutra in Singulari, Masculina & Neutra Plurali.

Sunt neutra hæc primo casu, sed neutra secundo, &
Masculina cum frænum, rastrum, simul atq́ capistrum.

Exceptio. *Mascula dumtaxat cœlos vocitabis, & Argos.*

Variantia Declinationem.

Ingera, quæque genus retinent flexu variato.

Variantia Genus & Declinationem.

Hæc genus & flexum variant tibi, delicium atq́
Nundinum, & hinc epulum, quibus addito balneum: & hæc sunt
Neutra quidem primo, masculobria rite secundo.

Defectiva.

Qua sequitur manca est casu numeroue propago.

Defectiva casu.

Aptota, quæ à recto non variant casum.

Aliis aclita sive indeclinabilia. *Quæ nullum variant casum, ut fas, nil nihil, instar,*
Gausape cum nequam, panda, cepe, atq́ necesse:
Multa ex iis simul, valent hæc, tarmq́ genusq́
Sic gummi, sinapi, sic tempe, tot, quot, & omnes
Notæ *A tribus ad centum numeros Aptota vocabis.*
His peregrina dato, ut Cherubin, elementaq́; ut alph

Et verbum quadris unda pro vase repositum.

Monoptota, quæ uno tantum casu reperiuntur.

Est q; Monoptoton nomen cui vox caret una,
Cui nocta, permissu, dicis, expes, infit, fasque.

Diptota, quæ duobus tantum casibus inflectuntur, terminatione diversis.

Sunt Diptota quibus duplex flexura remansit,
Ingeris ut sexto dat jugere, verberis atque
Verbere, sic tabi, tabo, sponte quoque sponte:
Impetis impete habet, repetundarum repetundis:
Tantundem dat tantidem, plus nil nisi pluris:
Supperie dant supperiæ, ac vespere vesper.
Verberis observes, & plus cum jungere, cunctos
Hæc tria nam numero casu tenuere secundo.

Triptota, quæ tribus tantum casibus declinantur.

Casum accusandi numero dica flectit utroque.

Carentia Nominativo & Vocativo singulari.

Frugis, opis, precis, ætatis, dapis, vicis, ista vocandi
Et casu recto numero caruisse priori.

Carentia Vocativo.

Quæ referunt, ut quisque petunt, ut et quis?
Pervirus, vel Infimus, ut quilibet, aliqui.
Et quicunque negant, ut nemo, nemoque, nullus,
Quinto hæc fac privet casu, & Pronomina, præter
Quatuor hæc infra, nostri, nostras, meus & tu.

Carentia

Carentia Genitivo, Dativo, & Ablativo pluralibus.

Neta. *Hordea, farra, farum, mel, mulsum, defruta, thus,*
Et quæcunque dabit tibi declinatio quinta,
Tres tantum similes casus pluralia servant.
Excipe res, species, facies, acies, diesque,
Quas voces numero tot as licet esse secundo.

Defectiva numero plurali.

1 Nomina Propria.

Deficiunt numero plurali Propria, ut Ida,
Mari, Dido, Cyprus, Pernassus, Bucephalusque.
Exceptio. *Excipe quæ tantum pluralia Delphi, & Athenæ.*
Nomina ejusdem, sed quando plura notantur,
Ut Fabii, & Gracchi, numero flectuntur, utroque.
Sic cum proprietas, non res signatur, ut isthæc
Sint Mecænates non deerunt Flacce Maronies.
His frumenta dabis, pensa, herbas, uda, metalla.

2 Appellativa masculina raro singularia.

Mascula sunt numerum hæc vix excedentia pri
Mundus pro ornatu, pontus, limusq; simusq; (nu
Nemo, pudor, sanguis, pinus, & vestis, sopor, asber
Meridies. *Sic aer, mæsor, visus, cum prole diei.*

3 Appellativa fœminina raro singularia.

Singula fœminei generis, pluralia raro,
Pubes, atque salus, nex, talio, cum indole, fama,
Lux, humor, arma hyx, tabes, rabies, saniesque,
Plebs, cholera, atque fames, bilis, prosapia, tellus,
Paupertas, pituita, sitis, pruina, requiesque.
Istis virtutes, vitia, ætates licet adde,

Vt pietas, & desidia, invidia, atque senectus.

4 Appellativa neutra raro singularia.

NEc licet his neutris numerum deferre secundum,
Fel, virus, senium, letum, cœnumque, salumque,
Ver, barathrum, pelagus, vitrum, vitiumq; pecumque,
Iustitium, nihilum, pus, gluten, ebur, gelu, & halec,
Fascinum, itémque lutum, vulgus, jubar, atq; macellum.

Defectiva numero singulari.

1 Masculina raro singularia.

MAscula sunt tantum numero contenta secundo,
Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, & antes,
Mensis prosluvium, lemures, fasti, loculique;
Cum genus assignant, natale, atque penates,
Primores, cum cœlitibus, procerésque, forique.

2 Fœminina raro singularia.

HÆc sunt fœminei generis, numerique secundi,
Exuvia, phalerae, gratésque, mannbia, & Idus,
Antiæ & inducia, gerra, insidiaque, minaque,
Exubiæ, nonæ, nugæ, tricaque, calendæ,
Quisquiliæ, therma, cunæ, diræ, exequiaque,
Feriæ, & inferiæ; sic primitiaque, plagaque
Proreti, lactes, & valvæ, divitiaque.
Litera, & his fruges, fortuna, scopæ, opinaque,
Vindiciæ, tenebræ, clitellæ, nuptiæ, opésque.

3 Neutra raro singularia.

RAriùs hæc primo, plurali neutra leguntur,
Mœnia, cum tesquis, præcordia, lustra ferarum,
Arma, mapalia, sic bellaria, mœnia, castra,

Orgia,

Orgia, cum flabris, paraphernalia, erepundia, & exta, Compitalia, & incunabula, & hæc sponsalia, rostra, Prælia, magalia, adversaria, lautia, secreta.

4 Propria quædam & alia quæ plurali tantum inflectuntur.

OPpida sunt multa, & ludi, festa, atq; librorum Nomina, ceu Sardis, Syracusæ, Susa, Philippi Pythia, Circenses, Dionysia, Bucolica. Istis
Nota. *Et qua distributum dabis, & quæ à cardine nomen Sumunt, (dempto uno) numero vicenda priori, Ut duo, tres, sic & bini, terni, atque quaterni.*

De Redundantibus vide Scholia.

DE PRÆTERITO VERBORUM primæ Conjugationis.

AS in Præsenti Perfectum format in avi,
Vt no, nat, navi; vocito, vocitas, vocitavi:
Deme Lavo faciet quod lavi, sic juvo juvi; Exceptio.
Et seco quod secui, cubo quod cubui, mico verbum
Quod micui, plico quod plicui, frico quod fricui dat:
Sic domo quod domui, tono quod tonui, sono verbum
Quod sonui, crepo quod crepui, veto quod vetui dat:
Do, das, dare dedi, sto, stas, formare steti vult.

De Præterito Verborum secundæ Conjugationis.

ES dat ui, *veluti nigreo, nigres, nigrui.* Sed Exceptio,
Excipias jubeo quod jussi, mulceo, mulsi, Beo.
Luceo vult luxi, sedeo sedi, videoque Ceo.
Vult vidi, sic prandeo, prandi, strideo, stridi, Deo.
Suadeo suasi, rideo risi, habet ardeo & arsi.
Quatuor his infra geminatur syllaba prima, Nota.
Pendeo namque pependi, mordeo vultque momordi,
Spondeo habere spopondi, tondeo vultque totondi.
Li vel r ante geo *si stet,* geo *vertitur in si,* Geo.
Urgeo ut ursi, mulgeo mulsi, tergeo tersi:
Frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, habet angeo & anxi.
Dat fleo, flevi, à pleo, pleo, composita quæ plevi, Leo.
Deleo formabit delevi, vule neo nevi:
A mâneo manui formatur, torqueo torsi, Maneo, torqueo, hæreo
Hæreo vult hæsi. Veo sic vi, ut forsan fervi, Veho.
Nitor ab unique poscit tamen ore nixi,
Is nixi, cieo, civi, vieoque vievi.

De

De præterito Verborum tertiæ Conjugationis.

Tertia præteritum formabit ut hic manifestum:

Bo. Exceptio. Bo fit bi, ut lambo lambi scribo excipe scripsi,
Et nubo nupsi, antiquum cumbo cubui dat.

Co. Ab antiquo vico. Co fit ci, ut vinco vici, vult parco peperci
Et parsi, dico dixi, duco quoque duxi.

Do. Do fit di, ut mando mandi, sed scindo scidi dat,
Findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudique,
Pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepêdi,
Nota. Cedo facit cessi, cecidi cado, cædo cecîdi:
Hæc rado, lædo, ludo, cum divido, trudo,
Claudo, plaudo, rodo, ex do semper faciunt si.

Go. Ab antiquo tago. Go fit xi, ut jungo junxi: sed r ante go vult si,
Ut spargo sparsi, lego legi, & ago facit egi:
A frago, ab Æolico idpro ihgo Dat tango tetigi, pungo punxi pupugique:
Dat frango fregi, priscum pago proque paciscî
Vult pepegi, pango panxi, compostáque pegi.

Ho. Ho fit xi, trahо cen traxi docet & veho vexi.

Lo. Lo fit ui, colo cen colui: psallo excipe psalli,
Et sallo salli, percello à celloque prisco
Perculi, & à vello velli, interdum quoque vulsi:
Vult pello pepuli, formabit fallo fefelli.

Mo. Mo fit ui, vomo cen vomui; sed emo facit emi,
Como petit compsi, promo prompsi: adjice demo
Quod format dempsi, promo prompsi, premo pressi.

No. No fit vi, sino cen sivi: temno excipe tempsi;
Dat sterno stravi, sperno sprevi, lino levi,
Interdum lini & livi; cerno quoque crevi:
A geno prisco. Nota. Gigno, pono, cano, gemmi, posui, cecini dant.

Po. Po fit psi, ut scalpo scalpsi, carpo quoque carpsi.
Excipe rumpo quod rupi, strepo quod strepui dat.

Quo. Quo fit qui, ut linquo liqui: coquo domito coxi.

Ro. Ro fit vi, sero cen pro plantis & semino, sevi,

Composita

Composita at servi, quæ mutant significatum: Neta.
Vult verro verri, dabit uro ussi, gero gessi,
Quæro quæsivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri,
So, *velut hæc, accesso, arcesso, capesso, facesso,* So.
Ferrabis sivi: sed tolle incesso, facesso,
Præterimus quibus incœpto incessi, atque facessi:
Sic visso vissi: sed pinso pinsui habebit. Neta.
Sco *fit vi, ut pasco pavi, nosco quoque novi:* Sco
Vult discus duxi, posco formare poposci. Nota.
Hæc duo compesco, dispesco, pescui habebunt.
To *fit ti, ut verto verti: sed fisto notetur.* To.
Namque sisti facit Actorum, Neutrale steti dat.
Dat mitto misi, pavi peto, sivi petivi.
Sterto stertui habet, meto messui: ab ecto fit exi,
Ut flecto flexi: pecto dat pexui, habetque
Pexi: nubo nupto dat nexui, habet quoque nexi.
Vo *fit vi, ut voto voti, solvo quoque solvi:* Vo.
Sed vivo vixi volo, veto vetui habebit.
Fit cio ci, ut facio feci, jacio quoque jeci: Cio.
Antiquabis facio feci, specio quoque spexi.
Fit dio di, ut fodio fodi. Gio, *ceu fugio, gi* Dio. Gio.
Fit pio pi, ut capio cepi, cupio excipe pivi: Pio.
Et rapio rapui, sapio sapui, atque sapivi.
Fit rio ri, ut pario peperi. Tio *fit, geminans s,* Rio. Tio.
Ut quatio quassi, quod vix reperitur in usu.
Denique uo fit ui, ut struo strui, pluo varo uo.
Pluvi, sepe plui, strue sed struxi, fluo fluxi.

De præterito Verborum quartæ Conjugationis.

Quarta dat is ivi, monstrat scio scis tibi scivi:
Excipias venio dans veni, farcio farsi: Amicio amixi amictum, aliis amicivi & amicui,
Dat satio salui & sati, dat sarcio sarsi,
Sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulsi:

Haurio item hausi, sancio sanxi, vincio vinxi.

De præterito compositorum Verborum

PRæteritum dat idem simplex & compositum,
Ut docui edocui monstrat tibi. Syllaba at illa
Nota. *Quam simplex geminat, composita non geminatur:*
Præterquam excurro, quod habet curri at q; cucurri:
Sic decurro, procurro, præcurroque, primam
Admittunt modo quæ, modo rejiciunt duplicatam.
At semper retinent quæ à do, sto, disco que, posco.
Composita à pungo formabunt omnia punxi:
Vult unum pupugi, interdumque repungo repunxi.
Natum à do quando est inflexio tertia; ut addo,
Credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, vel obdo,
Condo, indo, trado, prodo vendo, didi: at unum
Nota. *Abscondo, abscondi. Natum à sto, stas, stiti habet.*
Aplico compositum cum sub, vel nomine, ut istâ,
Supplico, multiplico, gaudent formare plicavi:
Applico, complico, explico, & explico, ui vel in
Vult oleo simplex olui, compositaque sensum
Quæ retinent patrii, dat olevi cætera prolem.

Mutantia primam vocalem in ĕ ubique.

HÆc à compositis mutant in ĕ, farcio, dawino,
Et lacio, sacro, gradior, fallo, arceo, tracto,
Partio, carpo, patro scando, spargo, pariesque,
Cujus nata peri duo comperit & reperit dant:
Cætera sed perui, velut hæc, aperire, operire.

Mutantia primam vocalem in ă ubique.

Excipe posthabeo. *HÆc, habeo, lateo, sulio, statuo, cado, lædo,*
Pango cum peri, cano, quæro, cædo, occido,
Tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, raipoque.

componantur, vocalem primam in i mutant:
rapio, rapui: eripio, eripui: à cano nanum
ateritum per ui, cen concino, concinui dat.
A placeo sic displiceo: sed simplicis usum
c duo complaceo cum perplaceo, bene servant.
Composita à pango retinent à quatuor ista,
pango, oppango, circumpango, atque repango.
A maneo manfi minui dant quatuor ista,
aneo, amineo, cum promineo, eminoque:
mplicis at verbi servabunt cetera formam.
Composita à scalpo, calco, salto, à per u mutant:
ibi demonstrant exculpo, inculco, resulto.
Composita à claudo, quatio, lavo rejiciunt a:
Excet à claudo, occludo, excludo: à quatio,
cussio, excutio: à lavo, proluo diluo, nato.

Mutantia primam vocalem in i in Præsenti, sed non in Præterito.

Hæc sic componi ago, emo, sedeo, rego, faciò,
Et capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, semper
ocalem primam Præsentis in i sibi mutant,
eteriti nunquam; ceu frangere frango refregi:
capio, incipio incepi. Sed panca notentur:
unque sonum simplex perago sequitur, satago atque
ccumago, dego dat degi, cogo coegi:
e circumsedeo, atque supersedeo, cecinque.
ego vult pergo perrexi, vult quoque surgo
rexi, media præsentis syllaba adempta.
Nil variat facio, nisi apposito præmisso:
Excet olfacio, cum calfacio, infaciunque.
A lego nata re, se, per, præ, sub, trans, præcunte,
Præsentis servant vocalem, in i cætera mutant:
Solum hæc, intelligo, diligo, negligo, tantum
Retinent lexi faciunt: reliqua omnia legi.

Cano.

Placeo.

Pango.

Maneo.

Nota.

Scalpo, calco, salto.

Nota.

Facio.

De Supinis simplicium Verborum.

NUnc ex præterito discas formare Supinum,

Bi. Bi *fibi* tum *format*, *sic* nam*q*; *bibi bibitum*

Ci. Ci *sit* cum, *ut* vici victum, *testatur* & ici

Dans ictum, feci factum, jeci quoque jactum.

Di. Di *sit* sum, *ut* vidi visum; *quædam* geminant S,

Et pansum. *Ut* pandi passum, *sedi* sessum: *adde* scidi *quod*

Dat scissum, *at*q; fidi fissum, *fodi* quoque fossum.

Syllaba præteritum c*eminat quam prima Supinis*

Abjicitur, velut c*ecidi* c*asum, at*q; *vecidi*

Composita tusum tautum. *Quod* c*asum, & tutudi tusum & tusum, at*q; *tetendi*

Quod tensum & tentum facit: quibus adde pepedi

*Quod format peditum, at*q; *dedi quod jure datum vi*

Gi. Gi *sit* cum, *ut legi lectum, pegi pepigi*q;

Dat pectum, frangi fractum, tetigi quoque tactum,

Egi actum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum dat.

Li. Li *sit* sum, *ut* salli, *stans pro* salte *vendio, falsum*

Dat pepuli pulsum, vecuti culsum; atque fefelli

Nota. *Falsum: dat* velli vulsum, *vetuli habet quoque latum*

Mi. ni, pi, qui. Mi, ni, pi, qui, tum *sunt*; *emi vult emptum:*

Vult venio *ventum, vecini cantum, a capio*q;

Cæpio priscum. *Dat* cepi *captum: sed* capi *a* cæpio *ceptum,*

Arripi raptum, a lapsi dant pigra lectum.

Ri. Ri *sit* sum, *ut* veri *versum: peperi excipe partu*

Aparitum: hinc pariturus. Si *sit* sum, *ut* visi *visum: tamen* si *geminato*

Missi formabit missum: fulsi excipe fultum,

Si. *Hausi haustum, farsi fartum, farsi quoque fartum,*

Vult gessi gestum: sic esse *potestur* esum,

*Luxisse in luctum, torsi tortum*q; *vequiri.*

Psi. Psi *sit* tum *ut* scripsi, *scriptum, nupsi quoq*; *nuptum*

Ti. Ti *sit* tum, *a sto* unaque steti, *a sisto* stiti *sic*

Præterito commune statum: verti excipe versum.

Vi fit tum, ut flavi flatum: pavi excipe pastum: Vi.
Dat lavi lotum, interdum lautum atque lavatum,
Potavi potum, & potatum; ac ù juro juvi
Ritè jutum, leviq; litum, volvique vòlutum:
Dat favi fautum, solvique à solvo solutum:
Sic cavi cautum, sepelivi ritè sepultum. (quodvis
Quod dat ui dat itum, domui ut domitum: excipe ui.
Verbum in uo, quod semper ui formabit in utum,
Exui ut exutum: à ruo deme rui ruitum dant.
Miscui item mistum, secui sectum, fricuiq;
Dat frictum, occului occultum, serui ù servo sertum:
Torrui habet tostum, docui doctum, tenuique
Tentum, consului consultum, alui altum alitumque;
Pinsui habet pistum, rapui raptum, salvique
Saltum; texui habet textum, colui quoque cultum.
Hæc sed ui mutant in sum; nam censeo censum,
Cellui habet celsum, meto messui habet quoq; messum;
Nexui item nexum; sic pexui habet quoq; pexum.
Xi fit ctum, ut vinxi vinctum: sed sancio sanxi Xi.
Sancitum dabit & sanctum: n ista Supinis Nota.
Abjiciunt, finxi, minxi, pinxi, quoque strinxi.
Xum, flexi, plexi, fixi dant, & fluo fluxum.

De Supinis compositorum Verborum.

Compositum ut simplex formatur quodq; supinum,
Quamvis non eadem stet syllaba semper utrique
Composita à ruitum rutum, à saltum quoque sultum,
A fixum atque sixum composita stitumq; situmq;
Tertii & inflexu à do quæ nata ditum dant.
Hæc captum, factum, jactum, raptum, à per e mutant,
Cautum, partum, sparsum, carptum, quoq; fartum.
A noscotantùm duo cognitum & agnitum habentur;
Cætera dant notum: nullo est jam noscitum in usu.

De præterito Deponentium.

Præterium quæris si Deponentibus, illis
Activam ad formam tibi sunt fingenda Supina:
Sic fingas vereo verui veritum dabit, inde
Præteritum vereor tibi formabit veritus sum.
Notæ. *A norma hâc quædam quæ deflexêre notanda:*
Nam luitor lapsus, patior dat passus, & ejus
Nata; ut compatior compassus, perpetiorque
Formans perpessus: fateor quod fassus, & inde
Nata; ut confiteor confessus, profiteorque
Professus: gradior dat gressus: jungo reor quod
Dat rutus, & mensus sum metior, utor & usus.
Pro texo ordituS, pro incepto dat ordior orsus,
Nitor nisus vel nixus sum, ulciscor & ultus:
Per Syncopen à misereor. *Obliviscor vult oblitus sum; fruor optat*
Præteritum fruitus; misereri jungo misertus.
A loquor adde locutus, & à sequor adde secutus:
Experior facit expertus, formatque paciscor
Pactus, nanciscor nactus sum, adipiscor adeptus:
Iungo queror questus, proficiscor jungo profectus,
Expergiscor sum experrectus; & hæc quoque comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, moriorque
Mortuus, atque orior quod præteritum facit ortus.

De Præteritis Neutropassivorum.

Neutropassiva hæc sic præteritum tibi formant,
Gaudeo gavisus, fido fisus sum, audeo & ausus,
Vult fio factus, dabit & soleo solitus sum.

De verbis Præteritum mutuantibus.

Quædam præteritum verba accipiunt aliunde:
Inceptivum in sco, stans pro primario, adoptat
Præteritum ejusdem verbi; vult ergo repesco

A tepeo tepui, à mingo vult meio minxi,
A fuo fumque fui, vult fido à fcdeo fedi:
A tulo datque tuli fero, idemque à fuftulo tollo.

Mingo inufitatum, interdum fidi.

De Verbis Præterito carentibus.

Præterita frigeant, vergo, ambigo, gliſco, faciſco,
Mœreo, labo, aveo, furo, nexo, liqueo, fruiſque,
Polleo, prandeo, cerno, atque renideo, vado,
Et ringor, veſcor, medeor, liquor, reminiſcor.
Plurima deſiſtis Inceptiva, ut pueraſco,
Et paſſiva, quibus carnere activa ſupinis,
Et metuor, timeor: Meditativa omnia, præter
Eſturio, ſurio, quæ præteritum duo ſervant.

Glabreo.

Nota.

De Verbis Supinis carentibus.

Præterito quæcunque carent, careantque ſupino:
Hæc etiam lambo, mico, rudo, prodigo, friger,
Diſpeſco, peſco, diſco, compeſco, refello,
Turgeo, dego, ango, ſapio, mingo, ſatagoque,
Fallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido,
Flaveo, hirveo, cum paveo, conniveo, fervet:
A nuo compoſitum, ut renuo, à cado, ut excido; præter
Occido, quod facit occaſum, recidoque recaſum:
Cieo, & inceſſo, metuo, ſcabo, reſbuo, linquo,
Aſperſo, timeo, ſic luceo, & arceo, cujus
Compoſita creitum habent: ſic proſilio, abſilioque,
Cingo, congruo, cum fido, urgeo, geſtio, clango,
Et quæcunque in ui formantur neutra ſecunda;
Exceptis oleo, doleo, placeo, taceoque,
Careo, ſtem & careo, noceo, jaceo, jateoque,
Et valeo, caleo: gaudent hæ namque ſupino.

Incaſurus apud *Plin.*

Nota.

Deliteo caret ſupinis.

SYNTAXIS.

Syntaxis, What it is.

SYntaxis is the right joyning together the parts of Speech each with other; which is twofold, Concord and Government.

2. fold.

Concord. What it is.

Concord is the agreement of words in certaine accidents common to them both.

3. Concords.

There are three Concords: The first betweene the Nominative case and the Verb; The second betweene the Substantive and the Adjective; The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

Q. How to find the Nominative case to the Verb, Substantive to Adjective, Antecedent to Relative. 2 Concord.

When you have a Verb, Adjective or Relative, aske the question, *who?* or *what?* and the word answering to that question shall be the Nominative case to the Verb, the Substantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

The first Concord between the Nominative case and the Verbe.

A Verb Personall agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person; as,

	VErbum Personale cohæret cum Nominativo numero & persona; ut,
Seneca.	*Nunquam fortis est, nisi bonus vir.*
	Nominativus primæ & secundæ personæ raro ſimul exprimitur, ut, Ego & ille, tu & ille, tu & ego;
Seneca.	*Æquas omnes omnes, impares nascimur, pares morimur.*

When

When this word *that* being a Conjunction commeth between two Verbs, it may elegantly be cast away, by changing the Nominative into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood. Note.

The Infinitive Mood hath an Accusative before it in stead of a Nominative; as, | *Verbum Infiniti modi pro Nominativo Accusativum ante se statuunt; ut,* | 2

Omnem crede diem *tibi* diluxisse *supremum.* Horatius.

A Verbe Impersonall hath no Nominative case before it; as, | *Impersonale præcedentem Nominativum non habet; ut,* | 3

Non potest *jucunde vivi nisi cum virtute* vivatur. Cicero.

If in the English it seeme to have a Nominative before it, the word that seemeth to be the Nominative, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonall will governe; as, *Me oportet*, I must; *Tibi licet*, Thou maist. Note.

The second Concord between the Substantive and Adjective. 2 Concord.

THe Adjective, whether it be Noune, Pronoune or Participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender and number; as, | *Adjectivum cum Substantivo, genere, numero, & casu convenit; ut,* | 4

Per nostrum *non patiemur* scelus,
Iracunda *Iovem ponere* fulmina. Horatius.

When

When this word *thing* is joyned with an Adjective, you may elegantly cast away *thing*, and put the Adjective in the neuter gender, which in all respects supplies the place of a Substantive; as,

Adjectivum in neutro genere sine Substantivo positum, pro Substantivo habetur; ut,

Seneca. Quod fuit durum *pati, meminisse dulce est.*

3 Concord. *The third Concord between the Antecedent and the Relative.*

6. THe Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in gender, number and person; as,

Relativum cum Antecedente concordat genere, numero & persona; ut,

Seneca. *Prima* quæ *vitam dedit* hora *carpsit.*

7. The Genitive case of a Pronoune Primitive included in his Possessive is sometimes the Substantive to an Adjective, and Antecedent to a Relative; as,

Primitivum Possessivo inclusum Adjectivo, & Relativo aliquando Suppositum; ut,

Terentius. *Omnes laudare fortunas* meas, qui *filium haberem tali ingenio præditum.*

The case of the Relative.

8 WHen there commeth no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verbe, the

Relativum aliquoties Verbo & Ad-

Relative

Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verbe: it is ſometimes alſo the Subſtantive to an Adjective; as,

Relativo ſuppoſitum; ut, 11

Turpe eſt eis qui *bene* nati ſunt, *turpiter vivere.* Seneca.

When there commeth a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verbe or other word whereon it depends will governe; as,

Intercedente Nominativo inter Relativum & verbum, Relativum ejus erit caſus quem Verbum ſequens poſtulat; ut, 9

Magus exurunt quos *ſecreta* lacerant *cura.* Seneca.

Certaine things agreeing to all the Concords.

SOmetimes an Infinitive Mood, an Adverbe, a part of the ſentence, or a word put for it ſelfe, is the Nominative caſe to a Verb, the Subſtantive to an Adjective, and Antecedent to a Relative, and then the Adjective or Relative is put in the neuter gender; as,

A Liquãdo verbum Infinitum, Adverbium, membrum orationis, aut dictio aliqua materialiter ſumpta ſupplet locum ſuppoſiti; ut, 10

Velle ſuum *cuique* eſt, *nec voto vivitur uno.* Perſius.

Die mihi cras iſtud *poſthume quando* venit. Martial.

Two or more Nominatives ſingular have moſt uſually a Verbe plurall: two or more Subſtantives ſingular have uſually an Adjective or Relative plurall; as,

Duo vel plura ſingularia habentur pro plurali; ut, 11

Nulla ſors longa, dolor *ac* voluptas *invicem* cedunt. Seneca.

12 If the Nominatives be of divers persons, the Verbe shall agree in person with the Nominative of the more worthy person.

If the Substantive be of divers Genders, the Adjective or Relative shall agree in Gender with the Substantive of the more worthy Gender.

The first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third; as,

Appositum cum digniore supposito quadrabit; ut.

Cicero. *Si* tu & Tullia *lux nostra* valetis, ego & *suavissimus* Cicero valemus.

13 In things having life, the Masculine is more worthy than the Feminine or Neuter, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter: but in things without life, of what gender soever the Substantives be, the Adjective or Relative is usually put in the Neuter; as,

In animatis masculinum, in inanimatis neutrum dignissimum; ut,

Ovid. *Mulciberis* capti Marisque Venusque *dolis.*

Salust. Divitiæ, decus, & gloria *in oculis* ita *sunt.*

14 When a Verb Substantive commeth between two Nominatives of divers persons, or an Adjective or Relative betweene two Substantives of divers genders, they sometime agree with the latter instead of the former; as,

Appositum inter duo supposita diversorum numerorum aut generum collocatum, usus ad posterius subinde refert, cum ratio ad prius referendum postulat; ut,

Terentius. *Amantium* ira *amoris* redintegratio est.

Non omnis error ſtultitia dicenda *eſt.* Cicero.

A Noune of multitude ſingular is ſometimes joyned to a Verb, Adjective, or Relative plurall; as. | *Nomen multitudinis ſinguiare quandoque Appoſite jungitur plurali; ut,* 15

——Pars *circum pectora* lapſæ *Sibila* dant, *ſaniemq;* vomunt, *linguaſq;* coruſcant. Ovid.

Government.

Every word is governed of the word comming next before it, whereon it depends. Nego.

Except the Relative *qui*, Nounes Interrogatives and Indefinites, which with their Subſtantives joyned with them are governed of the word following after them; as, | *Relativum* qui, *Interrogativa & Indefinita, cum iis quibus adhærent, dictionem præcedunt, à qua regentur; ut,* 16

Cœleſtis ira quos premit *miſeros facit, humanos* nullos. Seneca.

Sometimes alſo the word whereof theſe are governed comes before the word governing it; as, | *Quod & illis, à quibus ſic in hos transitus aliquando arcetur; ut,* 17

Honores, quorum cupiditate *quidam* inflammantur, *multi* contemnunt. Cicero.

The

The government of a Nowne Substantive.

18 If two Substantives come together, belonging both to one thing, the latter shall be put in the same case with the former; and if it hath divers endings in the same gender and number also; as,

Substantiva ejusdem vel ejusdem erunt casus; ut,

Horatius. *Et genus & formam* regina pecunia *donat.*

19. When two Substantives come together, signifying divers things, the latter having a before it, is usually the Genitive case; as,

Posterius, duorum Substantivorum diversa significantium, in Genitivo plerunque ponitur; ut,

Juvenal. *Crescit* amor nummi *quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.*

20 An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone without a Substantive, may have a Genitive case after it, as if it were a Substantive; as,

Adjectivum Substantive positum Genitivum postulat; ut,

Juvenal. Quantum *quisque sua* nummorum *servat in arca* Tantum *habet &* fidei.

21 Ablativus Genitivus laudis, vituperii. A Nowne or Verb Substantive hath often after it an Ablative, or Genitive case of a Substantive signifying the Adjunct, or Part, having joyned with it an

Nomen aut Verbum Substantivum Ablativum, vel Genitivum post se admittit Substantivi cum sit Adjectivo, quo forma aut

Adjective

Adjective which usually importeth the praise or dispraise; as,

qualitas rei describitur; ut,

Homo *est* desperati ingenii, *qui nec alii consulere, nec alteri parere scit.* Seneca.

Ut quisque contemptissimus est, ita plerunque solutissimâ est linguâ. Cicero.

A Noune Substantive will governe an Ablative of the cause or manner; as,

Substantiva Ablativum regunt causæ aut modi; ut, 22 Ablativus Causæ, modi.

Tanta erat peditum exercitatione celeritas. Cæsar.

Opus and *usus* signifying need, require an Ablative of the thing needed, the person needing, if it be expressed, being the Dative; as,

Opus & usus Ablativum exigunt; ut, 23

Sapiens nullâ re indiget, & tamen multis illi rebus Seneca.
opus *est.*

The Government of Adjectives.

Adjectives governing a Genitive case.

ADjectives signifying desire, knowledge, remembrance, care, or fcare; with their contraries, require a Genitive case; as,

Adjectiva appetitum, notitiam, memoriam, curam, timorem, & ea contraria significant, Genitivum adsciscunt; ut, 24

Nescia *mens hominum* fati, *sortisq; futuræ.* Virgil.

Nemo

Seneca. *Nemo tam timidus offenditur, qui non in illa, dum vitat, incidat.*

Conscius governes a Genitive, and sometime a Dative of the thing; but alwayes a Dative of the person; as,

Conscius Genitivo rei & interdum Dativo jungitur; sed semper Dativo personæ; ut,

Ovid. *Demisit vultum sceleris sibi conscia virgo.*

Reus, certus, and *solicitus,* are joyned with a Genitive or Ablative with *de*; as,

Reus, certus, & solicitus, Genitivo adhærent aut Ablativo cum de;

Cicero. *Hinc reus est factus.*

Cicero. *Crassum divitem de vi.*

25 Adjectives Verbals ending in *ax* governe a Genitive case; as,

Adjectiva verbalia in ax in Genitivum feruntur; ut,

Ovid. *Tempus* edax rerum.

26 Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives used Partitively, Interrogatives, with certaine Nounes of number, require a Genitive case; as,

Partitiva, Genitivo gaudent;

Cicero. *Quorum alter se sciunt augere potest*

Horatius. *Sol habitabilem illustrat orbe*

Principum.

This Genitive is sometimes turned into an Accusative with *inter*, or *ante*, or into an Ablative with *de*, *e*, or *ex*: as,

Usurpantur autem & cum his præpositionibus, de, e, ex, inter, ante: as,

Est Deus e nobis alter, & *alter erit.* Ovid.

These Adjectives, *compos*, *impos*, *particeps*, *consors*, *exors*, *potens*, *impotens*, governe a Genitive case: as,

Compos, impos, particeps, consors, exors, potes, impotens, *casum patrium postulant*: ut, 27.

Nunc me compotem voti *fac.* Seneca.

Adjectives governing a Dative case.

A Djectives signifying profit, pleasure, submitting, fidelity, aptnesse, favour, easinesse, equality, neernesse, and their contraries, require a Dative case: as,

A *Dictivon quibus commodum, voluptas, submissio, fidelitas, aptitudo, gratia, facilitas, æqualitas, propinquitas, & his contraria, significantur, in Dativum transeunt*: ut, 28. Adjectiva regunt Dativum personæ vel rei cui aliquid acquiritur vel adimitur.

Infirmo capiti *fons* aptus, idoneus alvo. Horatius

Adjectives signifying profit, disprofit, or aptnesse, as *commodus*, *incommodus*, *utilis*, *inutilis*, *appositus*, *proclivis*, *aptus*, *idoneus*, *habilis*, doe sometime change their Dative into an Accusative with *ad*: as,

Pleraq; Adjectiva commodi, incommodi, & aptitudinis, Dativum casum mutant in Accusativum cum præpositione ad: ut,

Per ætatem ad pugnam inutiles *viderentur.* Cæsar.

29 Adjectives signifying likeneſſe, unlikeneſſe, or affinity, as alſo *communis*, *proprius*, and *ſuperſtes*, moſt uſually govern a Dative, but ſometimes a Genitive; as,

Adjectiva quæ ſimilitudinem, diſſimilitudinem, aut affinitatem, ſignificant, ut etiam communis, proprius, *&* ſuperſtes, *ſæpiùs Dativo, nonnunquam etiam Genitivo gaudent; ut,*

Val. Max. *Avium arum* ſimiles *leges* caſibus.
Ovid. *Sæpe ſolet* ſimilis *filius eſſe* patris.

30 Adjectives verbals of the Paſſive ſignification ending in *bilis* require a Dative caſe; as,

Verbalia in bilis *accepta Paſſivè Dativo gaudent; ut,*

Livius. Mors nulli exorabilis.

31 *Alienus* governs a Dative, or Ablative alone, or with the Preposition *a*, or *ab*, and ſometime a Genitive; as,

Alienus *Dativo aut Ablativo inſervit, eique ſoli vel cum a vel ab, Genitivo rarius ut,*

Cicero. *Quod illi* cauſæ, *maximè eſt* alienum.
Cicero. *Pacis nihil* alienum neceſſitudine *noſtræ.*

Adjectives governing an Accuſative caſe.

32 THeſe Adjectives, *longus, latus, altus, craſſus*, governe an Accuſative caſe, and ſometime an Ablative, or Genitive of the

M*agnus*

ma ſubjicitur

jectivis in

word signifying the length, breadth, thicknesse, height, or depth of a thing; as,

Adjectiva quæ *significant* longitudinem, latitudinem, crassitudinem, altitudinem, profunditudinem, *sive*, & *interdum in Ablativo vel Genitivo*; ut,

Fossam viginti pedes latam *ducit.* Cæsar.

Adjectives governing an Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty, or wanting, require an Ablative or Genitive case; as, 33

Adjectiva copiæ & inopiæ Ablativo gaudent vel Genitivo; ut,

Animus culpâ plenus *semet timet.* Seneca.
Stultorum plena *sunt omnia.* Cicero.

Adjectives governe an Ablative of the cause, manner, or instrument; as, 34

Adjectiva regunt Ablativum causæ, modi, instrumenti; ut,

Deteriores *omnes sumus* licentiâ. Terentius.

Nounes of the Comparative degree, having *than* after them, require an Ablative case; as, 35

Comparativa cum exponuntur per quam *Ablativum adsciscunt*; ut,

Asperius *nihil est* humili *cum surgit in altum.* Claudian.

Comparatives and Superlatives governe an Ablative case of the word signifying the measure of exceeding, following *by*; as, 36 Ablativus mensuræ, excessus.

Comparativa & Superlativa Ablativum adsciscunt, qui mensuram excessûs significat; ut,

Procella quo plus *habet virium*, hoc minus *temporis.* Seneca.

Terentius. *Is quæstus nunc est multo uberrimus.*

37. In other respects Compatatives and Superlatives keep the case of their Positives: as,

In aliis Comparativus & Superlativus Positivorum casus retinent: ut,

Quintil. *Naturâ tenacissimi sumus eorum, quæ rudibus annis percepimus.*

38. *Dignus, indignus, præditus, fretus, contentus, extorris,* will have an Ablative case: as,

Dignus, indignus, præditus, fretus, contentus, extorris, *Auferendi casum adjectum volunt: ut*

Cicero. Contentum *suis* rebus *esse maxima sunt certissimæque divitiæ.*

39. Ablat. Genit. partis affectæ, vel adjuncti. Adjectives signifying a property or passion will governe an Ablative case, and sometime a Genitive of the word signifying the part affected, the Adjunct, or like circumstance: as,

Adjectiva regunt Ablativum, & nonnunquam Genitivum partis affectæ, Adjuncti, aut similis circumstantiæ ut,

Martial. Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus.

Accusativ. partis affectæ. The Ablative of the part is of Poets often turned into the Accusative: as,

Ablativus partis frequenter in Accusativum mutant Poetæ: ut,

Virgil. *Deiphobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora.*

Government of Verbs.

THe government of Verbs is either private and peculiar to some Verbs in regard of their signification, or common to all in respect of the signification of the casuall word, which requireth to be put in such a case.

2. fold.

Government peculiar to some Verbs in regard of their signification.

Verbs governing a Nominative case.

VErbs Substantives, as *Sum, forem, fio, existo,* Verbs Passives, and Verbs of Gesture, have after them a Nominative case; as,

Verba Substantiva, Passiva, Gestus, Nominativum a tergo volunt; ut,

40.

Lesa patientia fit furor. Seneca.

Quicquid est cui dominis inscriberis; *apud te est, tuum non est.* Seneca.

But these Verbs being of the Infinitve Mood, if they have an Accusative before them, have also an Accusative after them; as,

Infinitum utrinque eosdem casus habet; ut,

Verum est eventum *stultorum* magistrum esse. Livius.

Verbs governing a Genitive case alone.

41 Genitivus possessoris, officii proprietatis.

THis Verb *Sum*, betokening possession, owing, or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive case of the possessor, owner, or of the person or thing to whom the property or duty belongeth; as,

SUm *Genitivum postulat, quoties significat possessionem, aut ad aliquid pertinere*, &c.

Ovid. Alterius *non sit qui suus esse potest.*

Seneca. *Non sentire mala sua non* est hominis, *non ferre non*

Cicero. est viri.

Adolescentis est *majores natu revereri.*

Except these Nominatives, *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum*, and such like; as,

Excipiuntur, hi Nominativi, meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, & similia; ut,

Cicero. Humanum est *errare*, belluinum *vere perseverare in errore.*

42. *Interest* and *refert*, signifying to concerne one as a dutie, or commoditie, require a Genitive case of all casuall words, but *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja*; as,

Interest & refert *quibus libet Genitivus accommodatur, præter hos Adjectivos fœminines, meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cujâ; ut,*

Seneca. *Omnia inter se membra consentiunt, quia singula servari totius interest.*

To which are sometime added these Genitives of the value, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi*; as,

Permagni nostrâ interest *te esse Romæ.*

Genitivus æstimationis, tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, ut,

Cicero.

Satago, miseror, miserasco, require a Genitive case; as,

Rerum *suarum* satagit.

Satago, miseror, miserasco, Genitivum admittunt; ut,

Terentius.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and *memini*, will have a Genitive or Accusative, but *memini* to make mention of, is onely construed with a Genitive, or Ablative with *de*; as,

Injuriæ oblivisci *debemus*, officii meminisse.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, & memini Genitivum aut Accusativum desiderant; ut,

Seneca.

Verbs governing a Genitive with an Accusative.

VErbs of Esteeming and Regarding governe an Accusative of the thing esteemed, and a Genitive of the value; as,

Maximi *debemus* æstimare conscientiam.

Verba Æstimandi cum Accusativo Genitivum habent æstimationis; ut,

Cicero.

This Genitive after *Æstimo* is often turned into an Ablative; as,

Qui magni æstimat libertatem, parvo *omnia* alia æstimat.

Æstimo de Genitivum habet ablativum assciscit; ut,

Seneca.

46. Genitivus criminis, pœnæ.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, and absolving, governe an Accusative of the person, and Genitive of the crime or punishment, as,

Verba accusandi, damnandi, & absolvendi regunt Accusativum personæ, Genitivum criminis aut pœnæ; ut,

Plautus, Cicero.

Qui alterum in opprobrii, infamiæ dare vel ponere oportet.
Cives *Romanos* capitis condemnare *nequit.*

Ablativus criminis, pœnæ.

This Genitive is sometime changed into an Ablative, either without or with the Preposition *de*, as,

Genitivus hic aliquando in Ablativum, vel cum præpositione, vel sine ea, mutatur;

Cicero.

Capite damnatos morte mulctavit.

47.

Admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio govern an Accusative of the person, & Genitive of the word following *of*, or in stead thereof an Ablative with *de*, as,

Admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio cum Accusativo habent Genitivum, aut Ablativum cum præpositione de, ut,

Cicero.

Te nuptiales tibi cinu matrimonii commonebant.

48.

These Impersonals, *pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miseresci, pudet, piget*, governe an Accusative of the person, and Genitive of the word following *of*, as,

His Impersonalibus subjungitur Accusativus cum Genitivo, pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miseresci, pudet, piget, ut,

Seneca.

Geminat peccatum quem delicti *non* pudet.

Verbs

Verbs governing a Dative.

ALl Verbs governe a Dative of the thing or person to whom any thing is gotten or taken from; as,

Omnia Verba accipiunt Dativum eius personæ vel rei à qua aliquid acquiritur aut adimitur.	49
Debamus hoc tibi nos nec ipsi negare.	Horatius.
Insopiæ mea mihi vis meipsum adimere.	Cicero.

Verbs governing a Dative alone.

VErbs signifying to profit, disprofit, help, favour, hurt, or to happen, require a Dative; except *invideo, indulgeo, noceo, ignosco, parco, studeo, medeor, faveo, suadeo, obsto, resisto, adulor, blandior, minor, impero, succenseo, irascor, ignoscor, placeo, displiceo, obtrecto, detrecto, derogo, subvenio, succurro, occurro, diffido, confido, credo, fido, diffido, adsentior, adsentor, adsum, desum, obsequor, præsto, supplico, supplicor, obedio, obtempero, pareo, resisto, repugno, renuo, refragor, adversor, contradico, contumacior, contumax, contumelia, contumeliosus, contumeliosè, contumelior, contumeliosior, contumeliosissimus, contumeliosissimè, contumeliosissimè, contumeliosissimè

53 *Sum*, with his Compounds except *Possum*, require a Dative case; as,

Sum, *cum compositis præter Possum*, *Dativum* sibi *jungunt*.

Seneca. *Senibus mors est in jaunis, juvenibus in subsidijs.*

This Verb *Sum* or *Suppetit* is often set for *habeo*, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative shall be put in the Dative, and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative shal be the Nominative; as,

Est & Suppetit *pro habeo*. Dativum *ponunt*; *ut*,

Horatius. Cicero. Martial. Horatius. *Immodicis brevis est ætas, & rara senectus.* *Pauper opum non est cui rerum* suppetit usus.

54 Verbs having after them a Nominative and Dative, doe often change their Nominative also into a Dative. Also Verbs having after them two Accusatives, whereof the latter is apposite, and a Dative also in like manner often change the latter Accusative into a Dative, and so have after them two Datives and an Accusative; as,

Sum, *cum nostris aliis generibus ad faciet Dativum*; *proveniens*, *alicui rem commodam aut incommodam*; *ut*,

Cicero. Cæsar. *Magno malo est hominibus avaritia.* *Hæc sibi domicilio locum delegerunt.*

55 Many Neuters and Passives compounded with these Prepositions, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *inter*, governe a Dative case; as,

Dativum post sibi *Neutra quædam*, *& Passiva composita cum his Præpositionibus*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *inter*; *ut*,

Seneca. *Si res tua non sufficit tibi, tu fac ut ei sufficias.*

But

But *præco* and *præsto* to excell, as also *præcedo* and *præcurro*, have a Dative or Accusative; as,

Sed præco, præsto, præcedo, præcurro, Dativo jungantur, vel Accusativo; ut,

Non ut vos, qui mihi studio pene præcurritis, vincerem. Cicero.

Appetitus ne præcurrat rationem. Cicero.

Many others also compounded with *ante, ad, ob,* or *in,* doe somtime change their Dative into the case, of their Præposition; as,

Ex reliquis etiam non pauca ab ante, ad, ob, & in *composita, Dativum ejusdem casum mutant; ut,*

Servius ætate illis anteibat, *sapientia vero multis* Cicero.

Admiratione quadam afficiuntur, qui anteire cæteros *virtute putantur.* Cicero.

56.

Attineo, pertineo, spectat, require an Accusative with *ad*; as,

His attinet, pertinet, spectat *proprie additum Præpositio* ad; *ut,*

Quod magis ad nos pertinet?

57

Verbs governing a Dative with an Accusative.

VErbs of comparing, besides their Accusative of the thing compared, have also a Dative of the thing to which it is compared; following *to* or *with*; as,

Verba Comparandi cum Accusativo Dativum postulant ejus rei cum qua fit comparatio; ut,

Necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini compa-

Quintilian

58

This

This Dative is sometime turned into the Accusative with *ad*, and sometime into an Ablative with *cum*, as,

Verbum hic Dativum aliquando in Accusativum cum ad, aliquando in Ablativum cum præpositione cum; ut,

Cicero. *Nihil habet* quod cum amicitia *Scipionis* possit comparare.

59 Verbs signifying to give, restore, to promise, or to pay, to command, or shew, to commit, or threaten, governe an Accusative of the thing, and Dative of the person; as,

Verba dandi, reddendi, promittendi, solvendi, imperandi, nunciandi, committendi, & minandi, Dativum cum Accusativo regunt; ut,

Seneca. *Quicquid a vobis minor extimescit, major* hoc vobis *dominus* minatur.

60 Actives & Deponents signifying Actively, compounded of these Prepositions, *præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in*, and *inter*, have with their Accusative a Dative; as,

Dativum cum Accusativo postulant Activa & Deponentia Activæ significationis composita cum his præpositionibus præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, & inter; ut,

Quintilian. *Difficultatis* paruciis præteximus segnitiæ.

VI

Verbs governing an Accusative case.

61 All Actives, and most other Verbs, signifying Actively, require an Accusative case of the word answering

Activa omnia & plerique alia Activæ significantia, Accusativum

swering to the question *whom* or *what*; as,

Ante antecedentem scelestum deserit pede pœna claudo. Horatius.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam. Horatius.

Certaine Verbs Intransitives, and of an absolute signification, admit after them an Accusative, and sometime an Ablative of their own, or neer signification; as,

Intransitiva quædam & absoluta, Accusativum admittunt, & interdum Ablativum suæ cognatæ significationis; ut, 62 Accusativus, Ablativus, cognatæ significationis.

Qui vitam beatam vivere volet, philosophetur oportet. Quintilian.

Verbs of asking, likewise *doceo* and *moneo*, with their compounds, and *celo*, govern two Accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing; as,

Verba rogandi, item doceo & moneo, cum compositis, & celo, duplicem regunt Accusativum; ut, 63

Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria. Terentius.

The Accusative of the person after Verbs of asking is often made by the Ablative with *a* or *ab*; and the Accusative of the thing after *doceo*, *moneo*, and *celo*, is often made by the Ablative with *de*, as,

Mutatur aliquando alter Accusativus in Ablativum cum Præpositione de, a, ab.

Quæ de his rebus eum doceant.

Cæsar.

Of

Of these, *rogo, exoro, posco, doceo, edoceo, moneo, admoneo*, doe also in the Passive voice retain the Accusative of the thing; as,

Ex his, rogo, exoro, posco, doceo, edoceo, moneo & admoneo, *eandem rei vocem retinent in Passivo*; *ut*,

Horatius. Horatius.

Cicero. Rogantur sententiam.

Verbs governing an Ablative case.

64 VErbs of plenty and scarcenesse have after them an Ablative case; as

Verba copiæ & inopiæ Ablativo gaudent; *ut*,

Seneca. Caret periculo *qui etiam, cum est tutus, cavet.*

65 But *egeo, indigeo*, and *potior*, are indifferently joyned to an Ablative or Genitive; as,

Egeo, indigeo, & potior *tam Genitivum quam Ablativo jungentur*; *ut*,

Horatius. Eget *benigna Tantalus semper* dapis.

66 *Fungor, frnor, utor, nitor, fio*, to abide or stand to; *vescor, victito*, and *vivo* for *victito*, require an Ablative case; as,

Fungor, frnor, utor, nitor, fio, vescor & vivo *pro victito Ablativo jungantur*; *ut*,

Claudian. ——Virtute *debet, non sanguine* niti.

66. Ablativus, Genitivus, Accusat. partis affectæ.

Verbs Passives & Neuters, signifying a propertie or passion, governe an Ablative, and sometime a

Passivis & Neutris proprietatem aut passionem significantibus, additur Auferendi, interdum Genitivus

Genitive; and in Poets an Accusative of the part affected, as,

Gigni de nihilo, & in nihilum interire, Poetæ Accusandi casum partis affectæ, ut

Tua mente & omnibus artubus contremiscam. Cicero.

A Verbe Passive will have after it an Ablative case with *a* or *ab*, and sometime a Dative of the word following; as,

Passivis additur Ablativus agentis cum præpositione, & interdum Dativus; ut

Deforme est quos dignitate præstat, ab his virtute superari. Val. Max.

In other respects Passives governe the case of their Actives, unlesse it be an Accusative; as,

Cæteri casus, excepto Accusativo, manent in Passivis qui fuerunt Activorum; ut,

Persolvi gratia non potest nec male patri. Quintilian.

Verbs governing an Ablative with an Accusative.

VErbs of filling, loading, freeing and arraying, with their contraries, require an Accusative of that which is filled, &c. and an Ablative of the word following *with*, *of*, or *from*; as,

Verba implendi, onerandi, liberandi, spoliandi, & iis contraria Accusativum & Ablativo excipiunt;

Oculos *natura* membranis *tenuissimis* vestivit & sepsit. Cicero.

In like manner be-
fid *dignor, peto, memoro,*
efficio, prosequor, &c.

Cicero.

Virgil. ——*Haud equidem tali* me dignor honore.

69 Verbs of exceeding, be-
fides their Accusative of the
thing exceeded, may have an
Ablative of the word signi-
fying the thing wherein that
excesse is, and also of that
which signifieth the measure
of exceeding, as,

Verbis quæ vim
comparationis ob-
nent præter Accusa-
vum, adjicitur Abla-
tivus significans men-
suram excessus & ei-
etsi rei in qua est pre-
latio seu excessus,

Terentius. *Incredibile est* quanto herum anteeo sapientia.

Construction of Verbs common to all sorts of Verbs in respect of the casuall word it selfe, which requireth to be put in such a case.

70 Ablat. instrumenti, causæ, modi

THe word signifying the
instrument wherewith
a thing is done, or the cause
or manner of doing it, is put
after Verbs in the Ablative
case, as,

Quovis verbum
admittit Abla-
trumenti, causæ,
tionis, &c.

Horatius. *Naturam* expellas furcâ *licet, usque recurret.*

Iuvenal. *Nil conscire sibi, nullâ* pallescere culpâ.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case; as,

Quibuslibet Verbis subjicitur nomen pretij in Ablativo casu; ut, 71 Ablativus pretij.

Nil carius emitur quam quod precibus emitur. Seneca.

Except these Genitives when they are put alone without Substantives, *tanti, quanti, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, pluris, minoris*; as,

Excipiuntur hi Genitivi sine Substantivis positi, tanti, quanti, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, pluris, minoris; *ut,*

——*Res nulla* minoris Iuvenal.
Constabit *patri quam filius.*

But if their Substantives be expressed, they are put in the Ablative case; as,

Si addantur Substantiva, in Ablativo efferuntur; ut,

Tantâ mercede docuit, *quantâ hactenus nemo.* Gellius.

When a Nominative case and his Verbe commeth after *whilst, when, if, though*, or after *that*, the Nominative may be elegantly turned into an Ablative absolute, and the Verbe into a Participle agreeing therewith: if the Verb be *Sum*, it is not expressed, but understood; as,

Quibuslibet Verbis additur Ablativus absolutè sumptus; ut, 72 Ablativus consequentiæ.

——*Nil non mortale tenemus,* Ovid.
Pectoris exceptis, *ingenijque* bonis,

Nouns that betoken part of time, answering to the question when?

Pars temporis in Ablativo 73

when? are put in the Ablative case: but such as betoken continuance of time, answering to the question *how long?* are commonly put in the Accusative, and sometime in the Ablative; as,

vo; duratio in Accusativo, & interdum in Ablativo; ut,

Seneca. *Alio quidem atque alio* tempore, *omnes tamen in eundem locum tendimus.*

Cicero. *Cum* biduum *cibo se abstinuisset, subitò febris discessit.*

74 The space or distance of place is put in the Accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative; as,

Spatium loci in Accusativo effertur, interdum & in Ablativo; ut,

Cæsar. *Cum reliqua legiones magnum* spatium *abessent.*

75 Proper names of greater places, as Countries, Islands, and Provinces, signifying at, in, to, from or by a place, have usually their Prepositions *in, ad, e, ex, ab, per,* joyned with them like as Appellatives; as,

Nominibus Regionum & Insularum adduntur fere praepositiones sicut Appellativis; ut,

Cicero. *Te jam* ex Asiâ *Romam versus profectum esse constabat.*

76 Proper names of Townes or Cities, signifying in or at a place, being of the first or second declension, and singular number, are usually put in the Genitive case; but if they be of the third de-

Urbium & oppidorum propria, quæ respondent ad quæstionem ubi? si singularis primæ vel secundæ declinationis in Genitivo; si pluralia tan-

clension,

clenſion, or plurall number, they are put in the Ablative caſe; as,

tium aut tertiæ declinationis, in Ablativo ponuntur; ut,

Romæ *Tibur amo ventoſus,* Tibure *Romam,* Horatius.

Theſe Nounes, *humi, domi, militiæ, belli, ruri, rure,* be likewiſe uſed; as,

Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, ruri, rure, *propriorũ ſequuntur formam; ut,*

Humi *jacentem ſcelera non intrant caſam,* Senecа.

Domi admitteth onely with it theſe Genitives of an Adjective, *meæ, tuæ, ſuæ, noſtræ, veſtræ, alienæ;* as,

Domi *non alios ſecum patitur Genitivos Adjectivorum quam* meæ, tuæ, ſuæ, noſtræ, veſtræ, alienæ; *ut,*

Nonne mavis ſine periculo domi tuæ *eſſe, quam cum periculo* alienæ? Cicero.

Proper names of Townes or Cities, ſignifying to a place, are put in the Accuſative; from or by a place in the Ablative, commonly without, ſometime with a Preposition; as,

Motus ad locũ in Accuſativo; à loco, aut per locum in Ablativo ponitur; ut, 77

Sed neque qui Capuã Romam *petit, imbre lutoque Aſperſus volet in caupona vivere.* Horatius

Domus and *rus* follow the rule of proper Nounes; as,

Domus *&* rus *proprierum omnino ſequuntur formam; ut,*

Rus *ex Urbe tanquam ex vinculis cum evolaſſent.* Cicero.

78 Sometime a Verbe, or phrase thereof, hath the case of another Verbe whose signification it hath; as,

Interdum Verbum, aut ejus paraphrasis, istius Verbi casum habet cujus habet significationem; ut,

Plautus. *Is amore miserè hanc* deperit mulierculam. i. *perdite amat.*

Cicero. Audiens dicto esset *huic* ordini. i. *obtemperaret.*

The Construction of the Infinitive Mood.

79 THe Infinitive Mood commeth after certaine Verbes and Adjectives; as

Quibusdam tum Verbis tum Adjectivis familiariter subjiciuntur Verba infinita; ut,

Seneca. *Quem* putas periisse *præmissus est.*

The Construction of Gerunds.

80 GErunds and Supines not signifying Passively, will have such case as their Verbs; as,

Gerundia & Supina quæ Passionem non significant, regunt casus suorum Verborum; ut,

Ovid. Utendum *est* ætate; *cito pede labitur ætas.*

But a Gerund in *di* is somtime construed with a Genitive plurall, which in the Verbe is made by the Accusative; as,

Interdum non invenuste adjicitur Gerundio in di *Genitivus pluralis; ut,*

Cicero. *Utrum Antonio facultas detur* agrorum *suis latronibus* condonandi.

When

When the Engliſh of an Infinitive Mood Active, or of a Participle of the Preſent tenſe following *of*, commeth after a Noune Subſtantive or Adjective, governing a Genitive caſe, it is uſually made by the Gerund in *di*; as,

Gerundia in di pendẽt à quibuſdã tum Subſtantivis, tum Adjectivis; ut, 81

Grande ſubſidium *optimè* agendi *præbet amor negotij.* Seneca.
Tum vel maxime formanda ætas, cum ſimulandi neſcia *eſt, & præcipientibus facillimè cedit.* Quintilian.

The Engliſh of a Participle of the Preſent tenſe following *of*, having not before it a Subſtantive, or Adjective governing a Genitive caſe, or comming after theſe ſignes, *in, with, for, from*, or *by*, it ſhall be made by the Gerund in *do*, and governed of one of theſe Prepoſitions, *a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro*; as,

Gerundia in do *pendent ab his Præpoſitionibus*, a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro; *ut,* 82

Ignavi à diſcendo *cito deterrentur.* Cicero.

Sometime they are ſet without a Prepoſition; as,

Ponuntur & abſque Præpoſitione; ut,

Caſta ad virum matrona parendo *imperat.* Publius.

Sometime alſo they have the Conſtruction of a Dative caſe; as,

Conſtruuntur etiam interdum more Dativi; ut,

———*mox* apta natanda *Crura dat.* Ovid.

The word having the Engliſh of the Infinitive Mood, is often made by the Gerund in *dum*, which is governed of one of theſe Prepoſitions, *ad, ob, inter, ante*; as,

Gerundia in dum pendent ab his Præpoſitionibus, ad, ob, inter, ante; *ut,* 83

Seneca. *Nullum* ad nocendum *tempus angustum est malis.*

This English *must* or *ought* in a sentence may be made either by the Verb *debeo*, or *oportet*, or by the Gerund in *dum*, with the Verb *est* set impersonally: and then the word which seemeth in the English to be the Nominative, shall be the Dative; as,

Plautus. *Abeundum est mihi*, I must goe hence.

84 This Gerund in *dum*, of what Verbe soever it commeth, may have a Dative of the person, besides that case which the Verbe properly governeth; as,

Cum significatur necessitas, ponuntur citra Præpositionem, Dativoque personæ, præter casum Verbi, adjecto gaudent; ut,

Seneca. *Si mori nolim* fide misero carendum *est.*

But if the Verb be such as will have an Accusative after him, then it is made either by the Verbe *oportet*, or the Gerund in *dum* is usually turned into a Participiall in *dus*, the Impersonall *est* into a Personall, and that word which seemeth in the English to be the Accusative must be the Nominative to the Verbe, and Substantive to the Participiall; as,

Seneca. *Æquo animo* audienda sunt *imperitorum* convitia, *& ad honesta vadenti* contemnendus est *iste* contemptus.

Gerunds having after them an Accusative case, may elegantly be changed into Participials; a Gerund in *di* into a Genitive, a Gerund in *do* into an Ablative or Dative, a Gerund in *dum* into an Accusative, and agree with the Substantive following them; as,

Cicero. Exercendæ memoriæ *gratia quid quoque die dixerim,*

rim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi.

Deus in faciendo homine *similitudinem suam secutus est.* Cicero.

The Construction of Supines.

THe English of the Infinitive Active, comming after a Verb or Participle signifying moving to a place, is usually made by the first supine; as,

PRius Supinum sequitur Verbū aut Participium significans motum ad locum; ut, 85

Fortuna cum blanditur captatum venit. Seneca.

It may also be made by the future in *rus*, the Verbe, or Gerund in *dum*; as, *Venit* captatura, ut captet, ad captandum.

The English of the Infinitive Passive, comming after a Noune Adjective, is usually made by the latter Supine; as,

Posterius Supinum sequitur Nomina Adjectiva; ut, 86

Nil dictu fœdum, visuque *hæc limina tangat,*
Intra quæ puer est. Iuvenal.

The Government of Participles.

PArticiples governe such cases as the Verbe they come of; as,

PArticipia regunt casus suorum Verborum; ut, 87

Factus præda *majori minor.*

Quanti *est* æstimanda *virtus, quæ nec eripi nec surripi potest.* Seneca. Cicero.

But Participles in *dus* are more usually than their Verbs joyned with a Dative of the agent; as,

Participium in dus usitatior est Dativo; ut,

Terentius. *Restat Chremes qui* mihi exorandus *est.*

88 Participles of the Present and Preter tense when they are changed into Nouns require a Genitive case; as,

Participia Præsentis & Preteriti temporis cum fiunt Nomina Genitivum postulant; ut,

Seneca. *Iratus dum alteri noceat, sui est* negligens.

89 *Exosus, perosus, pertæsus,* signifie Actively, and govern an Accusative case; as,

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, *in Accusativum feruntur; ut,*

Ovid. *Illa velut crimen* tædas exosa *jugales.*

90 *Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus,* are joyned with an Ablative, commonly without, sometime with a Prepositon; as,

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *in Ablativum feruntur; ut,*

Ovid. *Et documenta damus qua simus* origine nati.

The Government of Adverbs.

91 EN and *ecce* governe a Nominative or Accusative; as,

EN & ecce *Nominativo junguntur, vel Accusativo; ut,*

Seneca. Ecce par *deo dignum, vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus.*

92 Certaine Adverbs of place, time, and quantitie, require a Genitive case; as,

Quædam Adverbia loci, temporis, & quantitatis, Genitivum post se recipiunt; ut,

Seneca. Sat fautorum *semper habet qui recte facit.*

Certaine Adverbs derived of Adjectives & Prepositions govern the case of the Adjectives and Prepositions whereof they are derived; as,

Derivativa Primitivorum casum regunt; ut, 93

Quo *quid* magis *cupimus verum*, eo *veremur* magis. Terentius.

Conjunctions.

COnjunctions Copulatives & Disjunctives, with these foure, *quam, nisi, præterquam, an*, doe commonly couple like cases in Nounes, and like Moodes and Tenses in Verbs; as,

Conjunctiones Copulativæ & Disjunctivæ, cum his quatuor, quam, nisi, præterquam, an, *similes plerunq; casus, modos & tempora connectunt; ut,*

Nox & amor vinumque *nihil moderabile suadent.* Ovid.
Multa tulit, fecitque *puer*, sudavit & alsit. Horatius.

Quibus modis Adverbia & Conjunctiones interviunt vide *Scholion.*

The Government of Prepositions.

THese Prepositions serve to the Accusative case,

HÆ Præpositiones Accusativo inserviunt, 94

Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra, Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus, & intra, Ultra, post, præter, propter, prope, pone, secundum, Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra; ut,

Pervenire ad summum *nisi ex principiis non potest.* Quintil.

These Prepositions serve to the Ablative case.

Hæ Præpositiones Ablativo inserviunt, 95

A, ab, abs, absque, coram, cum, de, e, ex, palam, pra, pro, sine; us.

Publius. Ab alio *expectes alteri quod feceris.*

96 These five Prepositions, *subter, clam, in, sub, super*, governe an Accusative or Ablative: but the three last in divers significations.

Præpositiones iste utrique inserviunt casui, subter, clam, in, sub, super.

Cum verbis motus Accusat. cum verbis quietis Ablat.

In signifying *in* governes an Ablative case, otherwise an Accusative. *Sub* signifying *under*, and *super upon*, an Accusative or Ablative: otherwise they have the case of the Prepositions whose signification they have; as,

Seneca. *Sera est* in fundo *parsimonia.*

Horatius. In virum *ducit culpa fuga, si caret arte.*

97 *Tenus* governes an Ablative singular or plurall: but a Genitive plurall onely in words signifying two, or wanting the singular number; as,

Tenus *gaudet Ablativo singulari & plurali: at Genitivo tantum plurali; est,*

Virgil. ——— capulo tenus *abdidit ensem.*

Virgil. *Et* crurum tenus *à mento palearia pendent.*

Tenus and *versus* are alwaies set after their cases.

Præpositionum elipsis. Prepositions are sometime understood: *cum* usually, unlesse when it signifieth society.

98 A Verb compounded with a Preposition hath sometime the case of the Prepositon that it is compounded withall; as,

Præpositio in compositione eundem nonnunquam casum regit quem extra compositionem regebat; ut,

Quem

Quem *sæpe* transit *casus aliquando* invenit. Seneca.
Nullo fata loco *possis* excludere. Martialis.

The Preposition also is sometimes repeated in Verbs compounded of *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in*; as,

Additur interdum & ipsa Præpositio in Verbis compositis ab a, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in, ; as, 99

Vir sapiens lætus ex *his* tenebris *in lucem illam* excesserit. Seneca.

The Government of Interjections.

O Is joyned to a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, *heu* and *prò* to an Accusative and Vocative, *hei*, and *veh* to a Dative; as,

O *Exclamantis Nominativo, Accusativo, & Vocativo jungitur*, heu *&* prô *nunc Accusativo, nunc Vocativo*, hei *&* veh, *Dativo*; *ut*, 100

O *festus* dies *hominis*. Terentius.
O curas *hominum, quantum est in rebus inane*. Persius.
O *formose* puer *nimium ne crede colori*. Virgil.

DE PROSODIA.

PRosodia est quæ rectam vocum pronunciationem tradit. Prosodia quid.

Dividitur autem in Tempus sive Quantitatem, & Tonum sive Accentum.

Tempus est syllabæ pronunciandæ mensura. Tempus quid.

Syllaba brevis unius est temporis, longa vero duorum: qua temporum ratione alia syllaba longa, alia brevis, alia communis; hoc est, modo longa, modo brevis dicitur.

Tempus

Tempus breve sic notatur ˘, longum autem sic ut, tērra.

Ex syllabis fiunt pedes.

Pes quid. Est autem pes duarum syllabarum pluriumve constitutio ex certa temporum observatione.

Pedes dissyllabi sunt { Spondeus; ut, vīrtūs. / Pyrrhichius; ut, Dĕus. / Trochæus; ut, pānis. / Iambus; ut, ămāns.

Pedes trisyllabi sunt { Dactylus; ut, scrībĕrĕ. / Anapæstus; ut, pĭctās, &c.

Reliquos pedes qui volet, adeat *Scholia*.

Pedes justo numero atque ordine concinnati carmen constituunt.

Carmen quid. Est enim carmen oratio justo atque legitimo pedum numero constricta.

Carmen composituro imprimi discendum est pedibus ipsum ritè metiri, quam scansionem vocant.

Scansio quid. Est autem scansio legitima carminis in singulos pedes commensuratio.

De generibus Carminum.

CArminum genera usitatiora, de quibus nos hoc loco tractare decrevimus, sunt Hexametrum, Pentametrum, Asclepiadeum, Glyconicum, Sapphicum, Phalæcium, Iambicum.

Carmen Hexametrum.

Hexametrum quid. Hexametrum constat pedibus numero quidem sex, genere vero duobus, Dactylo & Spondeo.

Quintus locus Dactylum, sextus Spondeum peculiariter

culiariter sibi vendicat, reliqui hunc vel illum, prout volumus; ut,

– ∪∪ – ∪∪ – ∪ ∪ – – – ∪∪ – –

Tityre tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi. Virgil.

Reperitur aliquando Spondeus etiam in quinto loco; ut, *Exceptio.*

– ∪ ∪ – ∪∪ – – – ∪∪ – – – –

Chara deum soboles magnum Iovis incrementum. Virgil.

Ultima cujusque versus syllaba habetur communis. Nota.

Pentametrum.

Pentametrum è duplici constat Penthemimeri, quarum prior duos pedes, Dactylicos, Spondeicos, vel alterutros comprehendit, cum syllabâ longâ: altera etiam duos pedes, sed omnino Dactylicos, cum syllabâ longâ; ut, Pentametrum quid.

– – – ∪∪ – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ ∪ –

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. Ovid.

Asclepiadeum.

Asclepiadeum constat ex Spondeo, Dactylo, & syllabâ longâ, & duobus deinde Dactylis; ut, Asclepiadeum quid.

– – – ∪∪ – ∪∪ – ∪ ∪

Mecœnas atavis edite regibus. Horatius.

Glyconicum.

Glyconicum constat ex Spondeo & duobus Dactylis; ut, Glyconicum quid.

– – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ ∪

Sic te diva potens Cypri. Horatius.

Sapphicum.

Sapphicum.

Sapphicum quid.

Sapphicum constat ex Trochæo, Spondeo, Dactylo, & duobus demum Trochæis.

Nota.

In hoc carminis genere post tres versus additur Adonicum, quod constat ex Dactylo & Spondeo; ut,

– ∪ – – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ – ∪

Horatius.

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus

– ∪ – – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ – ∪

Non eget Mauri jaculis, nec arcu,

– ∪ – – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ – ∪

Nec venenatis gravida sagittis

– ∪ – ∪ – –

Fusce pharetra.

Phalæcium.

Phalæcium quid.

Phalæcium constat ex Spondeo, Dactylo, & tribus Trochæis; ut,

– – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ – ∪ – ∪

Martialis.

Quod scis esse velis, nihilque malis,

– – – ∪ ∪ – ∪ – ∪ – ∪

Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes.

Iambicum.

Iambicum quid.

Purus est versus Iambicus, qui è solis constat Iambis. Recipit tamen in locis imparibus tum Iambum, tum Spondeum, aliquando etiam, sed rarius, Tribrachum, Dactylum, aut Anapæstum; in paribus Iambum, & aliquando Tribrachum, sed non in ultima sede. Oportet autem ut binos semper habeat Iambos. Loca imparia sunt 1. 3. 5. paria 2. 4. 6.

2 Genera.

Hoc carmen in duo genera deducitur, Dimetrum sive Quaternarium, & Trimetrum sive Senarium.

Dimetrum

Dimetrum constat ex quatuor pedibus; ut, Dimetrum quid.

Suis peribit artibus
Sceleſta ſi quis, et incidet
In ipſa cæca retia,
Quæ clam bonis tetenderant. Bucananus

Trimetrum ſenis constat pedibus; ut, Trimetrum quid.

Suis et ipſa Roma viribus ruit. Horatius.

De Quantitate ſyllabarum.

SYllabarum quantitas cognoſcitur vel regulis, vel autoritate.

Regulæ ſunt vel generaliſſimæ, quæ omnibus ſyllabis conveniunt; vel minus generales, quæ primis tantùm & mediis; vel ſpecialiſſimæ, quæ tantùm primis, vel mediis, vel ultimis. 3 Genera.

Regulæ generaliſſimæ de omnibus ſyllabis.

VOcalis antè duas conſonantes, aut duplicem in eadem dictione, ubique poſiturâ longa eſt; ut, *conjungunt, axis, patriæ.* Regula 1. Poſitione.

Quod ſi conſonans priorem dictionem claudat, ſequente item à conſonante inchoante, ſyllaba præcedens etiam poſitione longa erit; ut,

Mox *ubi* pollicita eſt, *quo* ſit *fiducia* major. Ovid.

Syllabæ *mox, pol, eſt, ſit, ma*, poſitione longæ ſunt. Nota.

Muta cum liquida *l* vel *r*, in eadem ſyllaba ſumpta, vocalem brevem precedentem, communem reddit; ut *patris, volucris.* Exceptio.

Et primo ſimilis volŭcri *mox vera* volūcris. Ovid.

Vocalis vero longa non mutatur; ut, *arātrum, ſimulacrum.*

Omnis

Regula 2. Dipthongo. Omnis dipthongus apud Latinos longa eſt; ut, *aũrum*, *aulãa*, *musã*. Sed *præ* ſequente vocali ſæpius corripitur; ut,

Virgil. *Stipitibus duris agitur, ſudibuſque præuſtis.*

Syllaba ex duabus contracta naturâ longa eſt; ut, *nil* pro *nihil*, *cogo* pro *coago*, *tibicen* pro *tibicen*, *ii* pro *iit*; ut,

Juvenal. *Nil ibi per ludum ſimulabitur, omnia fient.*

Virgil. *Dum tripidant ît haſta Tago per tempus utrumq;.*

Regulæ minus generales de primis tantum & mediis ſyllabis.

Regula 1. Vocalis ante vocalem. Virgilius. VOcalis ante alteram in diverſis ſyllabis ejuſdem dictionis ubique brevis eſt; ut, *fuĭt*, *meaĭus*.

Lucus in urbe fuĭt, mediâ, letiſſimus umbra.

Exceptio 1. Excipias Genitivos in *ius*; ut, *unius*, *illius* &c. ubi *i* communis reperitur, licet in *alterĭus* ſemper ſit brevis, in *alīus* ſemper longa.

Exceptio 2. Excipiendi ſunt etiam Genitivi & Dativi quintæ declinationis, ubi *e* inter geminum *i* longa fit; ut, *faciēi*: alioqui non; ut, *rĕi*, *ſpĕi*, *fidĕi*.

Exceptio 3. Vocativi etiam propriorum penultimam producunt; ut, *Cāi*, *Pompēi*, &c.

Martialis. *Quod peto da Cāi, non peto conſilium.*

Exceptio 4. *Fi* etiam in *fio* longa eſt, niſi ſequantur *e* & *r* ſimul; ut *fĭerem*, *fĭeri*.

Ovid. *Omina nam Fĭrent Fĭeri quæ poſſe negabam.*

Ohe Interjectio priorem ſyllabam ancipitem habet, *ēheu* ſemper longam.

Exceptio 5. Vocalis ante alteram in Græcis dictionibus ſubinde longa fit; ut, dicite *Pīerides*. Reſpice *Laertem*.

Hæc ferè eandem retinent quantitatem quam habent apud Græcos.

Et

Et in Possessivis ; ut *Aeneia* nutrix, *Rhodopeius* Orpheus. Regula 2.

Derivativa eandem cum Primitivis quantitatem sortiuntur; ut, *amator* ab *amatum*, *aratrum* ab *aratum*. Derivatione.

Excipiuntur tamen pauca quæ à brevibus deducta producuntur ; ut, Exceptio 1.

Vox vocis, à *voco*.
Lex legis, à *lego*.
Rex regis, à *rego*.
Sedes & sedile, à *sedeo*.
Iucundus, à *juvo*.
Iuniar, à *juvenis*.
Ferie, à *fero*.
Litura, à *linura*.
Tegula, à *tego*.
Macero, à *macer*.
Humanus, ab *homo*.
Vomer, à *vomo*.
Pedor à *pedo*.
Penuria, à *penus*.
Secius, à *secus*.
Suspicio, à *suspicor*.
Laterna, à *luteo*.
Nonus, à *novem*.
Decus, à *decem*.
Iugerum, à *jugum*.
Lemuria à *lemures*.

Sunt & contra quæ à longis deducta corripiuntur ; ut, Exceptio 2.

Dux ducis, à *duco*.
Dicax, à *dico*.
Fides, à *fio*.
Arena, *arista*, ab *areo*.
Posui, à *pono*.
Genus à *gigno*.
Frágor, *fragilis*, à *fraúgo*.
Nota, à *natu*.
Sato, *as*, à *satu*.
Differtus, à *differo*.
Super, à *Acpio*.
Sagax, à *sagio*.
Coma à *como*.
Varicosus, à *varix*.
Lucerna, à *lucet*.
Quisquis, à *qualis*.
Pagella, à *pagina*.
Sceculatum, à *scutum*.
Solutum, à *solvo*.
Volumen, à *volvo*.

*Sequitur quantitatem antiqui genus.

Pin fides, fidelis, fidelucer, brevis est, in *fido, fiducia, longa*. Nota.

Derivativa à *statum* primam corripiunt, ut, *statis*, *statio*, *stabilis*, &c. præter *status*, *stator*, *stamen*. Nota.

Regula 3. Compoſitione. Compoſita ſimplicium quantitatem ſequuntur; ut, *pŏtens, impŏtens, sōlor, consōlor, căado, excīdo, cædo, excĭdo, quæro, exquīro.*

Except. 1. Excipiuntur tamen hæc brevia à longis ducta; *innŭba, pronŭba,* à *nūbo; dēfĕro, pējĕro* à *jūro; perfĭdus, perfĭdia,* à *fīdus, ſemisŏpitus,* à *sōpitus; vidēſis* à *vide, valĕdico* à *vale, ſiquidem* à *ſi, cognĭtum & agnĭtum* à *notum, præſtĭturus, reſtĭturus* & cætera quæ *a* in *i* mutant, à *ſtaturus.*

Compoſita in *dicus* à *dico*; ut, *cauſſidĭcus, maledĭcus, hodĭe,* i. hoc die.

Except. 2. Hæc ultimam ſimplicium communem producunt, *quandōque, quandōcunque, ubīque, ubīlibet, ibīdem.* At *quandŏquidem* corripit.

Idem maſculinum producitur, neutrum corripitur.

Ambītus participium penultimam producit: nomen autem *ambĭtus* differentiæ cauſſâ corripit, à ſupino *ītum.*

Connŭbium antepenultimam habet communem à *nubo.*

Regulæ ſpecialiſſimæ de primis tantum Syllabis.

Regula 1. Præpoſitione. PRæpoſitio in compoſitione ſuam retinet quantitatem, niſi vocalis ſequens aut poſitio impediat; ut, *abĭre, dehīſcens.*

Exceptiones. Præpoſitio *re* corripitur; & *pro* in iſtis, *prŏcul, prŏcella, prŏfugus, prŏtervus, prŏnepos, prŏfanus, prŏteor, prŏfundus, proficiſcor, prŏfari, prŏpero, prŏfugio, prŏfecto, prŏfectus.*

Nota. Hæc autem, *procumbo, procurro, profundo, propello, propulſo, propago,* tam Nomen quam Verbum, primam ſyllabam habent ancipitem.

Gra-

Græca à -i composita corripiuntur; ut, *Prŏphe-ta, Prŏlogus, Promŏthēus.* Sed *pro* in *propino* commune est.

Di etiam corripitur in istis, *dirimo, dirĭpio.*

Omne Præteritum & Supinum dissyllabum priorem habet longam; ut, *legi, legisse mi, latum, motum.* Regula 2.

Excipias tamen *fidi* à *findo, bibi, dedi, scĭdi, stĕti, fūli,* & *quĭtum, rĭtum, sĭtum, ĭtum, rŭtum, rătum, dătum, sătum.* & *cĭtum* à *cĭo, cis, quarta,* priorem habet longam. Exceptio.

Primam Præteriti geminantia primam itidem brevem habent; ut, *Pĕpĭgi, tĕtendi, cŏcidi, mŏmordi, pĕpedi, tŭtudi, fefelli, rĕcĭdi, pŭpugi,* &c. Regula 3.

Et secundam etiam nisi obstet positio, præter hæc duo, *pepĕdi* à *pedo, cecĭdi* à *cædo.*

Regulæ specialissimæ de mediis Syllabis.

OMnis syllaba præter primam & ultimam media dicitur, ut in dictione *Fortitudine: For* prima est syllaba, *ne* ultima *ti, tu, di,* mediæ.

Monosyllaba ad ultimam syllabam pertinentium

A, e, & *o,* in penultima genitivorum pluralium producuntur; ut, *mūsārum, dĕārum, dominōrum.* 1

A & *e* in penultima dativorum pluralium longa sunt; ut, *mūsābus, diēbus,* & *i* & *u* corripiuntur; ut, *partĭbus, fructĭbus, partŭbus, cornŭbus.* 2

Adjectiva in *inus* Latina penultimam producunt; ut, *clandestīnus, matutīnus, vespertīnus,* &c. 3

Præter hæc sequentia, *diuturnus, crastinus, pristĭnus, peregrīnus, vicīnus, sobrīnus, servīlis, oleaginus, sagīna,* & reliqua materialia in *inus,* qualia sunt permulta à Græcis vocibus deducta in *ĭnus*; ut, *chrystallĭnus, ferrĭnus, hyacinthĭnus, adamantĭnus,* &c. Exceptio.

4 Adjectiva in *orſus*, *oſus*, & Adverbia in *tim*, penultimam producunt; ut, *canorus*, *virōſus*, *virītim*, præter *affatim*, & *perpĕtim* brevia, & *ſtatim* anceps.

5 Diminutiva in *olus*, *ola*, *olum*, & *ulus*, *ula*, *ulum*: item verbalia in *lis* & *bilis*, & Adjectiva in *idus*, penultimam corripiunt; ut, *filiŏlus*, *filiŏla*, *ſervŭlus*, *lanŭla*, *penſĭlis*, *flebĭlis*, *fundĭtus*.

6 *A* index primæ Conjugationis, *e* ſecundæ, & *i* quartæ, longa ſunt, & *e* tertiæ breve; ut, *amāre*, *docēre*, *legĕre*, *audīre*.

Exceptio. Preterquam in *do* & ejus compoſitis quando primæ ſunt Conjugationis; ut, *dămus*, *circundămus*, *dăbis*, *circundăbis*, *dăre*, *circundăre*.

7 Deſiderativa omnia antepenultimam corripiunt; ut, *eſŭrio*, *partŭrio*, &c.

8 Omne Præteritum in *vi* & *ſi* deſinens penultimam producit; ut, *amāvi*, *petīvi*, *diviſi*.

9 *E* ante *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, corripitur; ut, *legĕram*, *legĕrim*, *legĕro*.

10 Syllabæ *rimus* & *ritis* in futuro Subjunctivi communes habentur; ut, *amaverīmus*, *amaverītis*.

11 Omnia Supina polyſyllaba penultimam producunt; ut, *amātum*, *petītum*, *diviſum*, *ſolūtum*, *indūtum*.

Exceptio. Præter Supina in *itum*, quorum Præteritum non deſinit in *ivi*, quæ penultimam corripiunt; ut, *gĕnĭtum*, *cubĭtum*, *vĕnĭtum*, *monĭtum*.

De Autoritate.

QUarum ſyllabarum quantitas ſub prædictas rationes non cadit, à Poetarum uſu, exemplo, atq; autoritate petenda eſt; certiſſima omnium regula.

Propriam & mediam in nominibus proprius, ubi natura ſyllabæ repugnet, Poetæ ſæpe variant; ut,

Buſiris

Buſiridis domni? ſævoque alimenta parenti. Ovid.
Nam truculens monſtris Buſiridis infundumq; dediſſe, Ovid.

Regulæ ſpecialiſſimæ de ultimis ſyllabis.

A Finita producuntur; ut, *amā, contrā, ergā.* Excipias *eiă, ităque.* A

Item omnes caſus in *a*, præter Vocativos in *b* à Græcis in *as*; ut, *ô Æneā, ô Thomā*: & Ablativum primæ declinationis; ut, *musā.* Exceptio.

Numeralia in *ginta a* finalem habent frequentius longam; ut, *trigintā, quadragintā.* Ginta.

In *b, d, t*, deſinentia brevia ſunt; ut, *ăb, ăd, caput*: præter Hebræa in *b* & *d*, quæ producuntur; ut, *Iacōb, Iōb, Davīd.* B, D, T.

In *c* deſinentia producuntur; ut, *hīc, ſīc*, & *hīc* Adverbium. Sed duo in *c* ſemper contrahuntur, *nĕc, donĕc*, & duo etiam communia, *fac*, & Pronomen *hic*, & neutrum *hoc*, modo non ſit Ablativi caſus. C

E finita brevia ſunt; ut, *marĕ, penĕ, legĕ, ſcribĕ.* E

Excipiendæ ſunt omnes voces quintæ inflexionis in *e*; ut, *diē, fidē*: unà cum Adverbijs inde enatis; ut, *hodiē, quotidiē, pridiē, poſtridiē, quarē*, & ſiqua ſunt ſimilia. Item Ablativus *famē.* Exceptio. 1.

Et ſecundæ item perſonæ ſingulares Imperativorum Activorum ſecundæ Conjugationis; ut, *docē movē, marē.* Exceptio. 2.

Producuntur etiam monoſyllaba in *e*; ut *mē, tē, ſē*: præter *quĕ, nĕ, vĕ*, Conjunctiones encliticas, & ſyllabicas adjectiones, *cĕ, tĕ, pte*; ut, *hiſcĕ, tutĕ, tuoptĕ.* Exceptio 3.

Quin & Adverbia quoque in *e* longum habent; ut, Exceptio 4.

pulchrē, doctē, valdē. Quibus accedunt *fermē, ferē,* & *olim. Benĕ* tamen & *malĕ* corripiuntur omnino.

Except.5. Postremo quæ à Græcis per *n* scribuntur, naturâ producuntur; ut, *Lethē, Anchisē, Cetē, Tempē.*

I *I* finita longa sunt; ut, *domini, magistrī, amarī, docerī.*

Except.1. Præter *mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi,* quæ sunt communia.

Except.2. *Nisi* vero & *quasi* corripiuntur. Cujus etiam sortis sunt Dativi & Vocativi Græcorum, quorum Genitivus singularis in *os* breve exit; ut, *huic Palladi, Phillidi, Minoidi,* Vocat. *ô Amarilli, Alexi, Daphni.*

L *L* finita corripiuntur; ut, *animăl, mĕl, pugĭl, consŭl.*

Præter *sāl, sōl* & *nīl* contractum à *nihil,* & Hebræa quædam in *l*; ut, *Michaēl, Gabriēl, Raphaēl, Danēl.*

N *N* finita producuntur; ut, *Paān, quīn, nōn, Dæmōn.*

Exceptio.1. Excipe *forsăn, forsĭtăn, ăn, tămen, attămen, verumtămen, ĭn* cum compositis, *exĭn, subĭn, deĭn, proĭn.*

Except.2. Accedunt his & voces illæ quæ per Apocopen castrantur; ut, *vidĕn', nostĭn'.*

Except.3. Nomina item in *en,* quorum Genitivus *ĭnis* correptum habet; ut, *carmĕn, crimĕn, pectĕn, ĭnis.*

Except.4. Græca etiam in *on* per *o* parvum, quæ Latinis sunt secundæ declinationis; ut, *Ilĭon, pelăgon, cancăson, pylon.*

Except.5. Quædam etiam in *in* vel *yn*; ut *Alexĭn, lĭyn.*

Except.6. In *an* quoque à Nominativis in *a*; ut, Nominat. *Iphigenia, Ægina.* Accusativ. *Iphigenĭan, Æginăn.*

Nam in *an* à Nominativis in *as* producuntur; ut, Nominat.

Nominativi *Æneas, Marsyas.* Accusat. *Æneān, Marsyān,* in ; *as*

O finita communia sunt ; ut, *amo, virgo, porro,* *o*
docendo, legendo, cuvdo, & aliæ Gerundii voces in *do.*

Præter obliquos in *o* qui semper producuntur ; *Exceptio 1.*
ut, *huic domino, servo.* Ab hoc *templo, damno.*

Et Adverbia ab Adjectivis derivata ; ut, *tantō,* *Exceptio 2.*
quantō, liquidō, falsō, eō, adeō, ideō, &c. Præter *sedulō,*
mutuō, crebrō, serō, quæ sunt communia, & *modŏ,*
quamodŏ, & *citŏ,* quæ corripiuntur.

Ambo, duo, ego, homo, scio, nescio, imo, illico, vix le- *Exceptio 3.*
guntur producta.

Monosyllaba in *o* producuntur ; ut, *dō, stō,* ut & *er-* *Exceptio 4.*
go pro causâ.

Item Græca per *ω*, ut, *Sapphō, Didō, Androgeō,* *Exceptio 5.*
Apollō, Athō. Præter ea quæ fiunt à Græcis in *ων*
abjecto *n*, quæ sæpius corripiuntur ; ut, *Platŏ, leŏ.*

R finita corripiuntur ; ut, *Cæsăr, torcularăr, pĕr, vĭr,* *R*
uxŏr, turtŭr.

Producuntur autem *fār, lār, cār, cēr, fūr, cūr,* & *Exceptio 1.*
pār, cum compositis ; ut, *compār, impār, dispār.*

Græca etiam in *er,* quæ illis in *ηρ* desinunt ; ut, *aēr,* *Exceptio 2.*
crātēr, characтēr, æthēr, sōtēr. Præter *patĕr* & *matĕr,*
quæ apud Latinos ultimam brevem habent.

As finita producuntur ; ut, *amās, mutās, majestās,* *As*
bonitās.

Præter ea quorum Genitivus singularis in *adis* *Except. 1.*
exit ; ut, *vās vadis, Pallās, palladis.*

Et præter Accusativos plurales Græcos Nomi- *Except. 2.*
num tertiæ declinationis ; ut, *heros heroos, Hector*
Hectoris, Accusativo plurali *heroās, Hectorās.*

Es finita longa sunt ; ut, *Anchisēs, sedēs, docēs,* *es*
patrēs.

Exceptio 1. Excipiuntur Nomina in *es* tertiæ inflectionis, quæ penultimam Genitivi crescentis corripiunt; ut, *miles, seges, dives.* Sed *aries, abies, paries, Ceres,* & *pes,* una cum compositis; ut, *bipes, tripes, quadrupes,* longa sunt.

Exceptio 2. *Es* quoque à *sum,* una cum compositis, corripitur; ut, *potes; ades, prodes, obes.*

Exceptio 3. Quorum Nominativi Græci desinunt in *es* cum *e,* non in *eis.* Quibus *penes* adjungi potest, una cum neutris, ac Nominativis pluralibus Græcorum; ut, *hippomanes, cacoethes, Cyclopas, Naiades.*

Is finita brevia sunt; ut, *Paris, panis, tristis, bilaris.*

Is *Except.1.* Excipe obliquos pluralis in *is* qui producuntur; ut, *musis, dominis, templis.*

Item Accusativos plurales antiquos in *us*; ut *ois, urbis,* &c. pro *omnes urbes* Item Nominativos producentes penultimam Genitivi crescentis; ut, *Samnis, Salamis,* Genitivo *Samnitis, Salaminis.*

Except.2. Adde huc quæ in *is,* à Græcis in *eis*; ut, *Simois, Pyrois: feris,* & *graiis,* Adverbia producuntur.

Except. 3. Χιμαίρεις, Πυρρίνις. Et monosyllaba item omnia; ut, *vis, fis:* præter *is* & *quis* Nominativos, & *bis.*

Except.4. Istis accedunt secundæ personæ singulares Indicativi Præsentis Verborum quartæ Conjugationis in *is*; ut, *audis, garris;* item *sis* & *velis* cum compositis.

Except.5. *Except.6.* *Except.7.* Futura Subjunctivi in *ris* sunt communia; ut,

Martialis. *Is mihi dives eris, si causas egeris, inquit.*

Ovid. *Da mihi te placidum, dederis in carmine vires.*

Os *Os* finita producuntur; ut, *bonos, nepos, dominos, servos.*

Exceptio. Præter *compos, impos, os, ossis,* & Græca per *o* parvum; ut *Delos, Chaos, Pallados, Phyllidos.*

Us *Us* finita corripiuntur; ut, *famulus, regius, tempus, amamus.*

Excipiuntur

Excipiuntur producentia penultimam Genitivi crescentis; ut, *salus, salūtis, tellus, tellūris.* *Except.1.*

Longæ sunt etiam omnes voces quartæ inflexionis in *us*, præter Nominativum & Vocativum singulares, & Dativum & Ablativum plurales; ut, *hujus manūs, hæ manūs, has manus, ô manūs.* *Except.2.*

His accedunt etiam monosyllaba; ut, *crūs, mūs, sūs.* *Except.3.*

Et Græca item per *ou.* diphthongum; ut, *Panthūs, Melampūs, Sapphūs, Clūs:* præter *Oedipŭs* & *Polypŭs*, quæ secundæ declinationis corripiuntur. *Except.4.*

U finita producuntur omnia; ut, *manū, genū, amatū, dicū.* *v.*

Quæ in *y* terminantur corripiuntur; ut, *molў. Tiphў.* *y.*

De Tono sive Accentu vide *Scholia.*

DE FIGURIS.

Figura est novatâ arte aliquâ dicendi forma. Figura quid.

Figuræ Grammaticæ sunt quadruplices, *viz.* { Orthographiæ. Etymologiæ. Syntaxis. Prosodiæ. } 4

De Figuris Orthographiæ.

Figuræ Orthographiæ sunt novem. { Prothesis. Aphæresis. Epenthesis. Syncope. Paragoge. | Apocope. Antistoichon. Metathesis. Tmesis. }

Prothesis

Prothesis quid. Prothesis est appositio literæ vel syllabæ ad principium dictionis; ut, *gnatus* pro *natus*, *tetuli* pro *tuli*.

Aphæresis quid. Plaut. Truc. 3. 2. Aphæresis est ablatio literæ vel syllabæ à principio dictionis; ut, *cenit* pro *cœnat*.

Epenthesis quid. Epenthesis est interpositio literæ vel syllabæ in medio dictionis; ut *reliquias* pro *reliquias*, *imperatorem* pro *imperatorem*.

Syncope quid. Syncope est ablatio literæ vel syllabæ è medio dictionis; ut, *abiit* pro *abivit*, *dixti* pro *dixisti*, *repostum* pro *repositum*.

Paragoge quid. Paragoge est appositio literæ vel syllabæ ad finem dictionis; ut, *dicier* pro *dici*.

Apocope quid. Apocope est ablatio literæ vel syllabæ à fine dictionis; ut, *peculi* pro *peculii*, *dixtin'* pro *dixtine*.

Antistoichon quid. Antistoichon est literæ pro litera positio; ut, *olli* pro *illi*, *servos* pro *servus*.

Metathesis quid. Metathesis est literæ alicujus ex propria sede in aliam transpositio; ut, *Thymbre* pro *Thymber*, *ipre* pro *præi*.

Tmesis quid. Tmesis est cum compositâ voce dissectâ dictio aliqua ejus partibus interponitur; ut,

Virgilius. Quæ *me* cunque *vocant terræ*: pro *quæcunque*.
Virgilius. ——Septem *subjecta* trioni; pro *septentrioni*.

De Figuris Etymologiæ.

3 Figuræ Etymologiæ sunt tres, Enallage, Hellenismus, Archaismus.

Enallage quid. Enallage in Etymologia est quando vel ipsæ partes orationis, vel earum accidentia, ita inter se permutantur, ut nihil in leges constructionis peccetur ut, Sic *vita erat*: pro *talis*.

Terent. Hostis habet *muros*: pro *hostes habent*.
Virgil.

Hi

Hinc populum late regem, *belloque superbum*: pro *regnantem.*

Helleniſmus in Etymologia eſt cum dictiones Latinæ Græcorum ſequuntur flexionem, non ſuam; ut, *Helleniſmus quid.*

——*Nec* auras *nec fontibus memor*: pro *aura.* Virgil.
Et multos illic Hectoras *eſſe puto*: pro *Hectores.* Ovid.

Archaiſmus in Etymologia eſt cum dictiones obſoletæ, aut earum formationes antiquatæ pro uſitatis ponuntur; ut, *Archaiſmus quid.*

Pauſa, *vicisti caſtigatorem tuum*: pro *finis eſto.* Plautus.
Magnaï reipublicaï *gracia*: pro *magnæ reipublicæ.* Plautus.

De Figuris Syntaxeos ſive Conſtructionis.

FIguræ Conſtructionis ſunt tredecim, Syllepſis, Zeugma, Syntheſis, Enallage, Ellipſis, Pleonaſmus, Anoſtrophe, Hendiodis, Hypallage, Hyſteron Proteron, Synchyſis, Helleniſmus, Archaiſmus. 13

Syllepſis eſt cum Verbum aut Adjectivum pluribus ſuppoſitis additum cum digniore convenit, non cum viciniore; ut, *Syllepſis quid.*

Si tu exercituſque valetis. Cicero.
Pater *&* mater mortui. Terent.

Zeugma eſt cum Verbum aut Adjectivum cum viciniore cõſentiens ad diverſa ſuppoſita reducitur, ad unum expreſsè, ad alterum per ſupplementũ; ut, *Zeugma quid.*

Tu quid ego *&* populus *mecum* deſideret *audi.* Horatius.
Caper tibi ſalvus *&* hædi. Virgilius.

Syntheſis eſt oratio congrua ſenſu, non voce; ut, *Syntheſis quid.*

Pars merſi tenuere *ratem.* Virgilius.
Aperire aliquis *oſtium.* Terentius.

Enallage

Enallage quid. Enallage in Syntaxi est accidentium quorundam contra usitatæ constructionis leges permutatio; ut,

Cicero. *Non audet homenem* id ætatis *monere:* pro *ejus ætatis.*

Virgilius. *Is clamor* cœlo: pro *ad cœlum.*

Seneca. *Heu me pater insidiis* oppresse *jaces:* pro *oppressus.*

Ellipsis quid. Ellipsis est dictionis ad legitimam constructionem necessariæ in sensu defectus; ut,

Cicero. *Cum in animo haberet navigandi:* scilicet *voluntatem.*

Quintil. *Quamvis ei* secundas *ferè Grammaticorum concensus deferat:* scilicet *partes.*

Terentius. *Tantamne rem tam negligenter agere?* subintelligitur *oportebat.*

Conjugationis abscentia Asyndeton dicitur; ut,

Terent. *Dum ætas, metus, magister prohibebant:* ubi deest, *&c.*

Pleonasmus quid. Pleonasmus est cum una pluresve dictiones in oratione redundant; ut,

Terent. ——*Sic* ore *locuta est.*

Virgil. Hisce oculis *egomet vidi.*

Conjugationis redundantia Polisyndeton dicitur; ut,

Terent. *Ego pol quoque* etiam *timida sum.*

Anastrophe quid. Anastrophe est dictionum ordo præposterus; ut,

Horatius. *Nam* vitiis *nemo* sine *nascitur.*

Hendiadis quid. Hendiadis est cum unum per duo exprimitur; ut,

Virgil. ——Pateris *libamus* & auro: pro *aureis pateris.*

Hypallage quid. Hypallage est inversus ordo constructionis; ut,

Virgil. *Ibant* obscuri sola sub nocte *per umbras:* pro *soli sub obscurâ nocte.*

Hysteron

Hysteron Proteron est cum quod secundo loco poni debet priore ponitur; ut, *Hist. Prot. quid.*

———Moriamur, *& in media arma* ruamus: pro *in media arma ruamus, & moriamur.* Virgil.

Synchisis est cum dictiones quæ ad diversas sententiæ partes pertinent, ita miscentur, ut tota oratio inde obscura & confusa redditur; ut, *Synchisis quid.*

Namque pilâ lippis inimicum & ludere crudis: id est, *ludere pilâ est inimicum lippis & crudis.* Horat.

Hellenismus est cum dictio non ei casui jungitur, quem Latina proprietas exigit, sed quem Græca; ut, *Helleniſmus quid.*

Desine *mollium tandem* querelarum. Horat.

Archaismus est structuræ ratio veteribus in usu, quæ jam exolevit; ut, *Archaiſmus quid.*

Quid tibi *hanc* rem curatio *est*? Apud veteres enim verbalia in *io* regunt casus suorum Verborum. Plautus.

De Figuris Prosodiæ.

FIguræ Prosodiæ sive Metri sunt Synalæpha, Ecthlipsis, Synæresis, Diæresis, Systole, Diastole. 6

Synalæpha est elisio quædam vocalis aut diphthongi in fine dictionis, dictione sequente à vocali incipiente; ut, *Synalæpha quid.*

Sera nimis vit' est crastina, viv' hodie: pro *vita, vive.* Martial.

At *heu, o, ah, io,* nunquam intercipiuntur.

Ecthlipsis est quoties *m* cum sua vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione à vocali exorsâ; ut, *Nota: Ecthlipſis quid.*

Monstr'

Virgilius. Monstr', horrend', *inform', ingens, cui lumen ademptum: pro monstrum horrendum.*

Synæresis Synecphonesis quid. Synæresis est duarum syllabarum in unam contractio; ut;

Virgil. *Sunt lento texta* alv'aria *vimine* certa: *pro* alveolaria.

Nota. Hæc ferè Synæresin patiuntur, *dii, diis, iidem, iisdem, cui, huic, deinde, desinceps, semianimis, semihomo, seminustus, graveolens, deest, deero, deerit,* & similia.

Diæresis quid. Diæresis est ubi ex unâ syllabâ dissectâ fiunt duæ; ut,

Ovid. *Debuerant fusos* evoluisse *suos*: *pro evolvisse.*

Systole quid. Systole est cum syllaba naturâ longa corripitur; ut,

Virgilius. *Matri longa decem* tulerunt *fastidia menses.*

Diastole quid. Diastole est cum syllaba naturâ brevis producitur; ut,

Virgilius. *Dono dehinc auro* gravia *sectoq; elephanto.*

Nota. Reperitur plerunque Diastole in fine dictionis post primum, secundum, tertium, aut quartum pedem absolutum, in Cæsura scilicet. Ea enim est Cæsuræ virtus & elegantia, ut syllaba brevis, si in eam inciderit, nonnunquam pro longa habeatur.

Cæsura quid. Est autem Cæsura elegans dictionis in carmine intersectio, cujus prior pars est finis pedes antecedentis

tecedentis, posterior succedentis pedis initium: ita ut ultima dictionis syllaba novum pedem inchoet.

Diastoles in Cæsura species sunt.

TRiemimeris vel semiternaria ex pede & syllaba; ut, *Triemimeris quid.*

Pectoribūs *inhians spirantia consulit exta.* Virgilius.

Penthemimeris vel semiquinaria ex duobus pedibus & syllabâ; ut, *Penthemimeris quid.*

Omnia vincit amōr, *& nos cedamus amori.* Virgilius.

Hepthemimeris vel semiseptenaria ex tribus pedibus & syllaba; ut, *Hepthemimeris quid.*

Ostentans artem paritēr *arcumq; sonantem.* Virgilius.

Eneemimeris vel seminovenaria ex quatuor pedibus & syllaba; ut, *Eneemimeris quid.*

Illelata niveum molli fultūs *hyacintho.* Virgilius.

In Penthemimeri & Hepthemimeri sæpe accidit Diastole, in cæteris rarius. *Nota.*

Grammatices Finis.

SHORT

SHORT DIRECTIONS FOR Such as begin to make Latine, to know in what Case to put A NOUNE.

How to know the Nominativ: case.

Rule 1. THe word comming before the Verb, answering to the question *who*, or *what*, is the Nominative case to the Verb.

Except. 1. Except when a question is asked; as, *Said he* so? *Lovest thou* me?

2 Or the Verb be of the Imperative Mood: as, *Reade you* this.

3 Or when these signes *it*, or *there*, commeth before the Verb: as, *It is* my *booke*. *There came one to* me.

Rule 2. The word also which belongeth to the same thing with that which is Nominative to the Verb, shall be put in the Nominative case; as, my *father* being *a man* loveth me a childe.

Rule 3. The word comming after *en* or *ecce* is put in the Nominative or Accusative.

Rule 4. The word comming after *ô*, *heu*, and *prô*, may be put in the Nominative case.

How

How to know the Genitive case.

THis word *of* comming after a Noune Substantive or Adjective is a signe of the Genitive case. *Rule* 1.

Exceptions.

OF after *opus* and *usus*, signifying need, is a signe of the Ablative case. *Exceptions.* 1

Of before a word signifying the praise or dispraise of a thing, is a signe of the Genitive or Ablative. 2

Of after Adjectives signifying fulnesse or emptinesse, is a signe of the Genitive or Ablative. 3

Of after *dignus, indignus, natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus*, is a signe of the Ablative. 4

Of after Adjectives Verbals ending in *bilis*, signifying Passively, is a signe of the Dative. 5

This word *of* comming after a Verb is made by a Prepositon. *Rule* 2.

Exceptions.

AFter *pœnitet, pudet, tædet, piget, miseret, miserescit*, it is a signe of the Genitive, *Exceptions.* 1

After Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, it is a signe of the Genitive or Ablative. 2

After the Verb *Sum*, signifying a property or duty, it is a signe of the Genitive. 3

After Verbs of depriving and unloading, it is a signe of the Ablative. 4

After Participles of the Preter tense and Future 5

in *dus*, it is a signe of the Dative or Ablative with a Prepoſition.

Rule 3. *At* or *in* comming before the name of a City or Towne, being of the ſingular number, and firſt or ſecond declenſion, are ſignes of the Genitive caſe; but if the word be of the third declenſion, or plurall number, they are ſignes of the Dative or Ablative.

How to know the Dative caſe.

Rule 1. THe Noune which hath *to* before it, is uſually the Dative caſe.

Exception. But after theſe Verbs, *attinet, pertinet, ſpectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provoco*, and Verbs of motion, it is made by the Accuſative with *ad*.

How to know the Accuſative caſe.

Rule 1. THe word comming next after the Verb without any ſigne before it, anſwering to the queſtion *whom*, or *what*, is the Accuſative caſe.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.

1 AFter Verbs Subſtantives, Paſſives, or of geſture, it is the Nominative.

2 After *miſereor, miſereſco*, the Genitive.

3 After *reminiſcor, oblivi ſcor, recordor*, and *memini*, the Genitive or Accuſative.

4 After *interest* and *refert* the Genitive; unleſſe in theſe words, *me, thee, his, us, you, whom*, which are made by the Ablative Poſſeſſive feminine, *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ*.

5 After Verbs ſignifying profit, diſprofit, help, favour, obeying, reſiſting, ſerving, truſting, or believing, it is made by the Dative.

So also after these Verbs, *parco, placeo, displiceo, patrocinor, medeor, libet, indulgeo, studeo, doleo,* and *blandior,* it is the Dative. 6

After the compounds of *Sum,* except *Possum,* a Dative. 7

After Verbs of threatening, commanding, pardoning the word signifying the person is used in the Dative case. 8

After Verbs of wanting, and *potior,* it is made by the Genitive or Ablative. 9

After *fungor, fruor, utor,* and *vescor,* it is the Ablative. 10

After *sto,* and *consto,* signifying to cost, and *valeo* to be worth, the word signifying the price is the Ablative. 11

Except these Genitives put Substantively, *tanti, quanti, plurис, minoris.* *Exception.*

Nounes signifying the measure of a thing are put in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative or Genitive; as, a *foot* high; three *inches* thicke. *Rule 2.*

Nounes signifying continuance of time, answering to the question *how long?* are put in the Accusative. *Rule 3.*

Nounes signifying space, or distance of place, as a furlong, a mile, are put in the Accusative. *Rule 4.*

Marke further what Prepositions and Interjections governe an Accusative case. *Note.*

How to know the Vocative case.

THe Vocative is then only used when we call or speake to any body.

How to know the Ablative case.

Rule 1. NOunes signifying part of time, answering to the question *when*, are put in the Ablative case.

Rule 2. The word signifying the cause of a thing, the instrument wherewith it is done, or the manner, is the Ablative case.

Rule 3. *With* is a signe of the Ablative, except after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, and to meet with, with which it is a signe of the Dative.

Rule 4. *By* and *then*, after Comparatives and Superlatives, are signes of the Ablative case.

Rule 5. *From* is a signe of the Ablative, except it be after Verbs of taking away, and then it is a signe of the Dative.

Note. Marke further what Prepositions will governe an Ablative case.

Rules to know when TO *is not a signe of the Infinitive Mood, and when it is.*

Rule 1. *TO* after Nounes Substantives, not governing a Genitive case, *viz.* which signifie the matter of a thing, or a person, as also after any of these Adjectives, *aptus*, *paratus*, *tardus*, and after Verbs of exhorting, inciting, prevailing, is made by the Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *dus*, with *ad*, or the speech is to be turned by *that* or *which*.

Rule 2. *To* after Substantives or Adjectives governing a Genitive case is made by the Gerund in *di*.

Rule 3. *To* after Verbs of motion is usually made by the first Supine, or Gerund in *dum* with *ad*, or Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Rule 4. *To* after a Gerund in *dum*, signifying necessity, is made by the Subjunctive Mood and *ut*.

Rule 5. *About to* is a signe of the Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Otherwise

Otherwise *to* before a Verb is a signe of the Infinitive Mood.

To be is a signe of the Infinitive passive.

Exceptions.

BUt *to be* after the Verb *Sum*, or Noune Substantive, is made by the Participle in *dus.* Exceptions. 1

After certaine Adjectives; as, *easie, hard, worthy, unworthy, &c.* it is usually made by the latter Supine. 2

When a question is asked, the answer in Latine must be made by the same tense of a Verb, and case of a Noune that the question is asked by; as, Note.

Terentius Eunuch. act. 2. sc. 2. *Quid* agitur? Statur.
Idem ibid. act. 3. sc. 5. Quis *me sequitur?* nemo.
Idem. And. act. 3. sc. 5. Quid *meritus?* Crucem.

Except the question be asked by *cujus, cnja, cujum*; as, Cujum *pecus?* Meliboei. Exceptions. 1

Or by a word that may governe divers cases; as, 2

Horat. l. 2. sat. 3.
Quanti *empta?* Parvo. Quanti *ergo? Octo* assibus.
Eheu!

Or except the answer is to be made by one of these Possessives, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*; as, 3
Cujus *est hæc domus?* nostra.

For in all these the Verb will not governe such case of the word, whereby the answer is made, as it will of the word by which the question is asked. Note.

Short Rules, shewing the order wherein words are to be taken in construing.

FIrst, the Vocative (if there be any) is to be taken, and whatsoever depends of it. 1

Then the Nominative case to the Verb, or whatsoever 2

soever stands in stead thereof, and that which depends of it: but if the Verb be an Impersonall, then there is no Nominative.

3 Thirdly, the principall Verb with his Infinitive Mood, or in stead thereof a Gerund or Supine.

Note. There is no sentence without a Verbe, unlesse when an Interjection supplies the place thereof.

4 Fourthly, that case which the Verbe properly governeth, and then the other cases in their order.

Exception. This order is changed in the oblique cases of the Relative *qui*, of Interrogatives, Indefinites, and Partatives, which together with their Substantives (if they have any expressed) are commonly to be taken before the Verbe, or other word whereof they are governed.

Conjunctions are usually taken first in construing, Adverbs either before or after their Verbe, as the Tense requires. Except Adverbs of likenesse; as, *quemadmodum, sicut, &c.* having *sic* or *ita* answering to them in the second part of the sentence, which are taken first.

Interjections also governing a Vocative or other case, are to be construed in the first place together with their case.

Prepositions also must be taken together with their case.

The Adjective is alwayes to be taken with his Substantive, unlesse when it doth passe the signification into another word.

Such words as are wanting to make up a full construction, are to be supplied by the sense of the place.

Latine phrases which cannot fitly be dis-joyned, are to be taken together, and to be expressed as neer as can be to the life, that the elegancy of them be not lost.

Examples.

Examples.

Vrbem quam dicunt Romam Melibœe putavi, Virgilius.
Stultus ego huic nostræ similem, quò sæpe solemus
Pastores ovium teneros depellere fœtus.

Thus to be construed according to the precedent Rules.

Melibœe O Melibeus, *ego* I *stultus* fooliſh man *putavi* thought *Vrbem* the City *quam* which *dicunt* they call *Romam* Rome (*esse* to be) *similem* like *huic nostræ* (*Vrbi*) this our (City) *quò* whither (*nos* wee) *Pastores* Shepheards, *solemus* are wont *sæpe* often *depellere* to drive *teneros fœtus ovium* our tender Lambes.

Magnus animus conscius sibi melioris naturæ, dat Seneca.
quidem operam ut in hac statione qua positus est honestè
se atq; industriè gerat: cæterum nihil horum circa ip-
sum suum judicat, sed ut commodatis utitur peregri-
nus & properans.

Magnus animus a great ſpirit *conscius* being conſcious *sibi* to himſelfe *melioris naturæ* of a better nature, *dat quidem operam* doth indeed indeavour *ut* that *gerat* he may carry *se* himſelfe *honestè* honeſtly, *atq;* and *industriè* induſtriouſly, *in hac statione* in this ſtanding *qua* wherein *est* hee is *positus* ſet: *cæterùm* but yet *judicat* he judgeth *nihil* none *horum* of theſe things *circa ipsum* about him *suum* his owne, *sed* but *peregrinus* being a ſtranger & and *properans* haſtening *utitur* uſeth them *ut* as *commodatis* things lent.

FINIS.